# RELEVANT HI TS

Dear Examiner Colbert:

Attached are the search results for application 09/781,310 "VINTAGE MATURATION ANALYTICS FOR PREDICTING BEHAVIOR AND PROJECTING CASH FLOW FOR CUSTOMER COMMUNITIES AND THEIR RESPONSES TO ECONOMIC, COMPETITIVE, OR MANAGEMENT CHANGES."

This document contains the relevant hits and the entire search (the relevant hits are highlighted in yellow).

If you use Microsoft Word's "FIND" function (Crtl+F) on the ∧ character (shift 6) it will take you to the relevant hits.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to call, or e-mail.

Sincerely,

Christian Miner, MLIS
Technical Information Specialist
EIC 3600 - Knox Bldg 4B71
ASRC Management Services
USPTO Contractor
Phone: (571) 272-3010
christian.miner@uspto.gov

# COMPLETE SEARCH
## ~~Patent Literature Abstracts

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 ; d s
Set     Items   Description
S1     194530   S (PREDICT??? OR FORECAST??? OR MODEL??? OR
MODELL??? OR STRESS()TEST??? OR ANALYSIS OR ANALYZ??? OR
PROJECT??? OR FUTURE) (10N) (BEHAVIOR? ? OR IMPACT??? OR
PERFORMANCE OR PERFORM??? OR EFFECT??? OR FACTOR? ? OR REACTION?
? OR REACT??? OR RESPOND??? OR RESPONSE? ? OR CONDITION? ? OR
VARIABLE? ?)
S2        200   S S1 (10N) (LOAN? ? OR CREDIT OR DEBT? ? OR
LINE? ? (1W) CREDIT OR LEASE? ?)
S3        131   S (MATURATION OR AGE OR MATUR??? OR VINTAGE OR
DECOMPOS???) (5N) (LOAN? ? OR CREDIT OR DEBT? ? OR LINE? ? (1W)
CREDIT OR LEASE? ? OR COMPONENT? ?)
S4       1790   S (EXOGENOUS OR OUTSIDE OR EXTERNAL?? OR
COMPETITIVE) (5N) (IMPACT? ? OR EFFECT? ? OR INFLUENCE? ? OR
ISSUE? ? OR FACTOR? ? OR SHOCK? ? OR VARIABLE? ? OR CONDITION? ?
OR CHANG???)
S5       1459   S SEASON OR SEASONS OR SEASONAL OR SEASONALITY
OR TIME(1W)YEAR OR TIME()SERIES OR CALENDAR()YEAR
S6       1170   S (MANAGEMENT?? OR MANAGERIAL OR EXECUTIVE? ? OR
CEO OR DIRECTOR? ? OR BUSINESS) (5N) (HISTORICAL OR HISTORY OR
DECISION? ? OR ACTION? ? OR POLICY OR POLICIES OR RESPONSE? ? OR
RESPOND??? OR REACT??? OR REACTION? ? OR CHANG???)
S7        590   S (ECONOMIC OR MACROECONOMIC) (5N) (IMPACT? ? OR
EFFECT? ? OR INFLUENCE? ? OR ISSUE? ? OR FACTOR? ? OR SHOCK? ?
OR VARIABLE? ? OR CONDITION? ? OR ENVIRONMENT OR SITUATION? ? OR
INDICATOR? ? OR DATA OR OUTLOOK OR ACTIVITY OR EVENT? ? OR
CHANGE? ?) OR ECONOMY
S8       2446   S MARKETING OR ADS OR ADVERTI?ING? ? OR ADVERT?
? OR AD OR ADVERTISEMENT? ?
S9       4129   S DEMOGRAPH? OR POPULATION()BASED OR AGE OR SEX
OR ECONOMIC()STATUS OR EDUCATION OR INCOME OR EMPLOYMENT OR
TREND? ? OR MARKET()RESEARCH OR SEGMENTATION
S10      3507   S ATTRITION OR UTILIZATION OR FEES OR
DELINQUENCY OR WRITE()OFF OR PREPAYMENT OR DELINQUENC??? OR
LOSSES OR DOLLARS OR CASH OR REVENUE OR CREDIT()(LOSS OR RISK)
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S11       3304   S NON()LINEAR DYNAMICS OR DECOMPOS? OR
ALGORITHMS
S12      23966   S (PREDICT??? OR FORECAST??? OR MODEL??? OR
MODELL??? OR BEHAVIOR?? OR INTELLIGENT OR PROJECT??? OR
STATISTIC??) (3N) (SOFTWARE OR VIRTUAL OR SYSTEM OR SYSTEMS OR
PROGRAM OR PROGRAMS OR APPLICATION OR APPLICATIONS OR APP OR
APPS OR PLATFORM? ? OR MODULE OR MODULES OR PACKAGE OR PACKAGES
OR ROUTINE? ? OR SOLUTION? ?)
S13        357   S AU=(BREEDEN, J? OR BREEDEN J? OR BREEDEN (1N)
(J OR JOSEPH OR JOE) OR FRANKLIN, R? OR FRANKLIN R? OR FRANKLIN
(1N) R OR FRANKLIN, D? OR FRANKLIN D? OR FRANKLIN (1N) (D OR
DAVID) OR GIANCOLA, A? OR GIANCOLA A? OR GIANCOLA (1N) (A OR
ANTHONY OR T OR TONY))
S14    1552790   S IC=(G06Q OR G06F)
S15        200   S S1 AND S2
S16          3   S S15 AND S3
S17          2   S S15 AND S4
S18          2   S S17 NOT S16
S19          1   S S15 AND S5
S20          1   S S19 NOT (S16 OR S18)
S21          7   S S15 AND S6
S22          7   S S21 NOT (S16 OR S18 OR S20)
S23          7   S S15 AND S7
S24         20   S S15 AND S8
S25         29   S S15 AND S9
S26         21   S S25 AND (S10 OR S11 OR S12)
S27         46   S S23 OR S24 OR S25 OR S26
S28         44   S S27 AND S14
S29         11   S S28 NOT AY>2000
S30         42   S S13 AND S14
S31          5   S S30 AND (PORTFOLIO? ? OR LOAN? ? OR CREDIT OR
DEBT? ? OR LINE? ? (1W) CREDIT OR LEASE? ? OR LENDING)
```

16/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)  Links
  Fulltext available through:  Order File History
Derwent WPIX

0013875059 & && *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2004-053821/200405
XRPX Acc No: N2004-043425
Credit performance evaluating method for loan portfolio, involves creating portfolio vintages from loans based on their ages, determining delinquency rates of each vintage to determine equivalent base rate
Patent Assignee: FREEMAN C (FREE-I); JP MORGAN CHASE BANK (JPMO-N); MORGAN CHASE BANK J P (MORG-N); XUE X (XUEX-I)
Inventor: FREEMAN C; FREEMAN C J; XUE X

Patent Family ( 4 patents, 102 & countries )

| Patent Number | Kind | Date | Application Number | Kind | Date | Update | Type |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2003107135 | A2 | 20031224 | WO 2003US18936 | A | 20030617 | 200405 | B |
| US 20040030629 | A1 | 20040212 | US 2002389227 | P | 20020617 | 200412 | E |
|  |  |  | US 2003462773 | A | 20030617 |  |  |
| AU 2003276410 | A1 | 20031231 | AU 2003276410 | A | 20030617 | 200451 | E |
| AU 2003276410 | A8 | 20051027 | AU 2003276410 | A | 20030617 | 200624 | E |

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2002389227 P 20020617; US 2003462773 A 20030617

Patent Details

| Patent Number | Kind | Lan | Pgs | Draw | Filing Notes | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2003107135 | A2 | EN | 50 | 7 |  |  |
| National Designated States,Original | AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW | | | | | |
| Regional Designated States,Original | AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW | | | | | |
| US 20040030629 | A1 | EN | | | Related to Provisional | US 2002389227 |
| AU 2003276410 | A1 | EN | | | Based on OPI patent | WO 2003107135 |
| AU 2003276410 | A8 | EN | | | Based on OPI patent | WO 2003107135 |

Alerting Abstract WO A2
NOVELTY - An age adjustment factor is determined for each proxy vintage by dividing an average delinquency rate of a base vintage by an average delinquency rate of the proxy vintage. Portfolio vintages are created from loans based on their ages and delinquency rates of each vintage are determined. An equivalent base rate is determined for each vintage by multiplying the delinquency rate by the adjustment factor.
DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a system for evaluating a credit

performance of a portfolio of loan.
USE - Used for evaluating a credit performance of a loan portfolio.
ADVANTAGE - The method increases the reliability, consistency and speed of loan acceptance
decision as well as the decisions to purchase and service loans and portfolios.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The drawing shows a process for determining an age adjusted
delinquency rate.

Title Terms /Index Terms/Additional Words: CREDIT; PERFORMANCE; EVALUATE;
METHOD; LOAN; PORTFOLIO; BASED; AGE; DETERMINE; RATE; EQUIVALENT; BASE

Class Codes

International Patent Classification

| IPC | Class Level | Scope | Position | Status | Version Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G06F-017/00 | | | Main | | "Version 7" |
| G06Q-0040/00 | A | I | | R | 20060101 |
| G06Q-0040/00 | C | I | | R | 20060101 |

ECLA: G06Q-040/00A, G06Q-040/00C
US Classification, Current Main: 705-03600R; Secondary: 705-038000
US Classification, Issued: 70536, 70538

File Segment: EPI;
DWPI Class: T01
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J05A2E; T01-N01A2F

^ 16/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)  Links
  Fulltext available through:  Order File History
Derwent WPIX

0009196632 & & *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 1999-121166/199910
XRPX Acc No: N1999-088369
Process for analyzing and selecting loan portfolios - separating loan portfolios into number of
loan vintages and counting bad rate of loans and comparing bad rates of different loan vintages
Patent Assignee: CHASE MANHATTAN BANK (CHAS-N)
Inventor: FREEMAN C J; XUE X

Patent Family ( 7 patents, 27 & countries )

| Patent Number | Kind | Date | Application Number | Kind | Date | Update | Type |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 1999003052 | A1 | 19990121 | WO 1998US13195 | A | 19980625 | 199910 | B |
| AU 199881675 | A | 19990208 | AU 199881675 | A | 19980625 | 199924 | E |
| EP 996911 | A1 | 20000503 | EP 1998931577 | A | 19980625 | 200026 | E |

| | | | WO 1998US13195 | A | 19980625 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 6249775 | B1 | 20010619 | US 1997893389 | A | 19970711 | 200137 | E |
| JP 2001509626 | W | 20010724 | WO 1998US13195 | A | 19980625 | 200147 | E |
| | | | JP 2000502468 | A | 19980625 | | |
| US 20010029477 | A1 | 20011011 | US 1997893389 | A | 19970711 | 200162 | E |
| | | | US 2001862055 | A | 20010521 | | |
| US 7020631 | B2 | 20060328 | US 1997893389 | A | 19970711 | 200623 | E |
| | | | US 2001862055 | A | 20010521 | | |

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 1997893389 A 19970711; US 2001862055 A 20010521

Patent Details

| Patent Number | Kind | Lan | Pgs | Draw | Filing Notes | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 1999003052 | A1 | EN | 77 | 10 | | |
| National Designated States,Original | AU BR CA CN JP MX TR | | | | | |
| Regional Designated States,Original | AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE | | | | | |
| AU 199881675 | A | EN | | | Based on OPI patent | WO 1999003052 |
| EP 996911 | A1 | EN | | | PCT Application | WO 1998US13195 |
| | | | | | Based on OPI patent | WO 1999003052 |
| Regional Designated States,Original | AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE | | | | | |
| JP 2001509626 | W | JA | 59 | | PCT Application | WO 1998US13195 |
| | | | | | Based on OPI patent | WO 1999003052 |
| US 20010029477 | A1 | EN | | | Division of application | US 1997893389 |
| | | | | | Division of patent | US 6249775 |
| US 7020631 | B2 | EN | | | Division of application | US 1997893389 |
| | | | | | Division of patent | US 6249775 |

Alerting Abstract WO A1
The method covers mortgage and closed end loan portfolio management in the form of an analytic tool designed to improve analysis of past and future performance of loan portfolios. The method aggregates loan units into loan vintages. The method compares different vintages to one another in a manner such that the ages of the loans in the different vintages are comparable to one another.
An early warning component of the system predicts delinquency rates expected for a portfolio of loans during a forward looking time window. A matrix link component combines the loan vintage analysis with the early warning component and predicts the default rate of the loan portfolios at a selected future point in time. The results of the analysis are graphically depicted and automatically fed back to provide yes or no decisions regarding investment in various loan portfolios.
ADVANTAGE - The method is easily implemented through use of a general purpose programmable computer.

Title Terms /Index Terms/Additional Words: PROCESS; SELECT; LOAN; PORTFOLIO; SEPARATE; NUMBER; COUNT; BAD; RATE; COMPARE

Class Codes

| | International Patent Classification | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IPC | Class Level | Scope | Position | Status | Version Date |
| G06F-017/60 | | | Main | | "Version 7" |
| G06F-0017/30 | A | I | | R | 20060101 |
| G06F-0019/00 | A | I | | R | 20060101 |
| G06Q-0040/00 | A | I | | R | 20060101 |
| G06F-0017/30 | C | I | | R | 20060101 |
| G06F-0019/00 | C | I | | R | 20060101 |
| G06Q-0040/00 | C | I | | R | 20060101 |

ECLA: G06Q-040/00B, G06Q-040/00C
US Classification, Current Main: 705-03600R; Secondary: 705-035000, 705-038000, 705-040000
US Classification, Issued: 70536, 70538, 70536, 70535, 70538, 70540, 70536.R, 70535, 70538, 70540

File Segment: EPI;
DWPI Class: T01
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J04; T01-J05A2

^18/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 350) Links
  Fulltext available through: Order File History
Derwent WPIX
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0010479866 & & *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2001-080044/200109
XRPX Acc No: N2001-060992
Event and default risk add-on calculation method for portfolio of debt and equity instruments
in banks, involves computing event and default risk add-on, as quantile of probability
distribution of portfolio risk
Patent Assignee: CHASE MANHATTAN BANK (CHAS-N)
Inventor: GOLDBERG M; RESNICK S

| | | | Patent Family ( 2 patents, 87 & countries ) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Patent Number | Kind | Date | Application Number | Kind | Date | Update | Type |
| WO 2000058887 | A2 | 20001005 | WO 2000US6549 | A | 20000313 | 200109 | B |
| AU 200037423 | A | 20001016 | AU 200037423 | A | 20000313 | 200109 | E |

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 1999282898 A 19990331

| | | Patent Details | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Patent Number | Kind | Lan | Pgs | Draw | Filing Notes |

| WO 2000058887 | A2 | | EN | 47 | 10 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| National Designated States, Original | AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW | | | | | | |
| Regional Designated States, Original | AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW | | | | | | |
| AU 200037423 | A | | EN | | | Based on OPI patent | WO 2000058887 |

Alerting Abstract WO A2

NOVELTY - A precision parameter bounding the error of event and default risk add-on, is computed for the portfolio. The probability distribution of discrete random variables are added using the precision parameter to control addition process which results in probability distribution of portfolio risk. The event and default risk add-on are computed as quantile of probability distribution of portfolio risk.

DESCRIPTION - Initially, several non-Gaussian probability distributions of discrete random variables corresponding to the event and default risks of each position contained by the portfolio, over a predetermined time period, are computed. The positions contained by portfolio, are debt instrument positions, equity instrument positions or both.

USE - For calculating event and default risk add-on for portfolio of debt and equity instruments in banks.

ADVANTAGE - Overcomes the computational complexity associated with the numerical procedure used for computing the probability distribution of total portfolio risk, by replacing the direct exact calculation with an original and suitably controlled approximation. Thus, the computation of event and default risk add-on to a reasonable value of desired tolerance, is enabled and necessary computations can be completed within a reasonable time given adequate computer resources.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows the flow chart explaining the event and default risk add-on calculation method.

Title Terms /Index Terms/Additional Words: EVENT; DEFAULT; RISK; ADD; CALCULATE; METHOD; PORTFOLIO; INSTRUMENT; BANK; COMPUTATION; PROBABILITY; DISTRIBUTE

Class Codes

International Patent Classification

| IPC | Class Level | Scope | Position | Status | Version Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G06F-017/60 | | | Main | | "Version 7" |

ECLA: G06Q-040/00D

File Segment: EPI;
DWPI Class: T01
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J05A2

^22/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)  Links
  Fulltext available through:  Order File History
Derwent WPIX
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0011145337 & & *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2002-082237/200211
XRPX Acc No: N2002-061274
Modeling collection method for collateral based distressed loans, involves incorporating
management feedback into expectations of future performance after comparing payments to
contractual obligations
Patent Assignee: GEN ELECTRIC CAPITAL CORP (GENE); STARKMAN H C (STAR-I)
Inventor: STARKMAN H C

Patent Family ( 2 patents, 1 & countries )

| Patent Number | Kind | Date | Application Number | Kind | Date | Update | Type |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 20010032176 | A1 | 20011018 | US 1999173903 | P | 19991229 | 200211 | B |
| | | | US 2000751812 | A | 20001229 | | |
| US 7003491 | B2 | 20060221 | US 2000751812 | A | 20001229 | 200615 | E |

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 1999173903 P 19991229; US 2000751812 A 20001229

Patent Details

| Patent Number | Kind | Lan | Pgs | Draw | Filing Notes | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 20010032176 | A1 | EN | 5 | 5 | Related to Provisional | US 1999173903 |

Alerting Abstract US A1
NOVELTY - The method involves categorizing loans based on prior month's payments and
delinquency. The payments are compared to contractual obligations and projections. Management
feedback is incorporated into expectations of future performance.
DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a system for modeling
collections of collateral based distressed loans in volatile markets and predicting future monthly cash
inflows.
USE - Used for modeling collections for collateral based distressed loans in volatile markets.
ADVANTAGE - Enables forecasting cash flow and income from a collateral based loan portfolio
that are particularly useful in volatile markets. Enables perform easy analysis for determining the
initial value, cash flow, and income.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows the block diagram of the re-marketing model.

Title Terms /Index Terms/Additional Words: COLLECT; METHOD; BASED; INCORPORATE;
MANAGEMENT; FEEDBACK; EXPECTANCY; FUTURE; PERFORMANCE; AFTER;
COMPARE

Class Codes

International Patent Classification

| IPC | Class Level | Scope | Position | Status | Version Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| G06F-017/60 | | | Main | | "Version 7" |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G06F-0017/60 | A | I | F | B | 20051231 |

ECLA: G06Q-010/00C, G06Q-040/00A
US Classification, Current Main: 705-038000; Secondary: 705-035000, 705-040000
US Classification, Issued: 70538, 70540, 70538, 3540

File Segment: EPI;
DWPI Class: T01
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J05A2E

^ 22/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)  Links
  Fulltext available through:  Order File History
Derwent WPIX
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0011145333 & & *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2002-082233/200211
XRPX Acc No: N2002-061270
Loan collection visualization involves generating delinquency moving matrices, and predicting
accounts that will roll forward into next classification of delinquency
Patent Assignee: STARKMAN H C (STAR-I); GEN ELECTRIC CAPITAL CORP (GENE)
Inventor: STARKMAN H C

Patent Family ( 2 patents, 1 & countries )

| Patent Number | Kind | Date | Application Number | Kind | Date | Update | Type |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 20010032158 | A1 | 20011018 | US 1999173579 | P | 19991229 | 200211 | B |
| | | | US 2000751892 | A | 20001229 | | |
| US 7277869 | B2 | 20071002 | US 2000751892 | A | 20001229 | 200765 | E |

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 1999173579 P 19991229; US 2000751892 A 20001229

Patent Details

| Patent Number | Kind | Lan | Pgs | Draw | Filing Notes | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 20010032158 | A1 | EN | 9 | 5 | Related to Provisional | US 1999173579 |

Alerting Abstract US A1
NOVELTY - Delinquency moving matrices are generated. The accounts that will roll forward into
the next classification of delinquency are then predicted.
DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a system for visualizing loan
collections.
USE - For forecasting cash flow and income from collateral-based loan portfolio in volatile markets.

ADVANTAGE - Enables use for other types of loans other than automobile-based loans or collateral-based loans.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure illustrates a collection model.

Title Terms /Index Terms/Additional Words: LOAN; COLLECT; GENERATE; MOVE; MATRIX; PREDICT; ACCOUNT; ROLL; FORWARD; CLASSIFY

Class Codes

| International Patent Classification | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IPC | Class Level | Scope | Position | Status | Version Date |
| G06Q-0040/00 | A | I | | R | 20060101 |
| G06Q-0040/00 | C | I | | R | 20060101 |

ECLA: G06Q-040/00A
US Classification, Current Main: 705-03600R, 705-038000; Secondary: 705-034000, 705-038000, 705-040000
US Classification, Issued: 70538, 70536, 70538, 3540

File Segment: EPI;
DWPI Class: T01
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-N01A2F

22/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)  Links
  Fulltext available through:  Order File History
Derwent WPIX
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0008510660 & & *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 1998-041581/199804
XRPX Acc No: N1998-033378
Neural net based risk and credit analysis for financial service - involves feeding data from prior service applications to separate processing node of net in group form for feeding to intermediate layer via connections optimised for approval
Patent Assignee: GENERAL ELECTRIC CO (GENE)
Inventor: TOM M D

| Patent Family ( 1 patents, 1 & countries ) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Patent Number | Kind | Date | Application Number | Kind | Date | Update | Type |
| US 5696907 | A | 19971209 | US 1995395213 | A | 19950227 | 199804 | B |

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 1995395213 A 19950227

| Patent Details | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Patent Number | Kind | Lan | Pgs | Draw | Filing Notes |

| US 5696907 | A | EN | 14 | 7 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Alerting Abstract US A

The credit analysis method involves collecting data and status information from previously approved financial service applications (24). The data is fed into an input layer of the neural network. The data is organised into a number of groups at the input layer of the neural network, each of the groups containing variables used to perform risk and credit analysis. The grouped data from each of the groups is classified into ordinal and categorical values. Each of the groups of data from the processing nodes of the input layer are applied to a separate processing node of the intermediate layer of the neural network.

The data from each of the separate processing nodes at the intermediate layer of the neural network is applied to the processing node of the output layer. The weighted connections of the neural network are optimised to an approval criteria that increases approval volume of financial service applications with a minimum loss. Data from a recently filed financial service application is provided (34) to the optimized neural network for evaluation.

ADVANTAGE - separately evaluates numerous different sets of variables. Provides measure of risk with minimal computational overhead. Allows examination of network weights and architecture to infer business directions with minimal increase in loss.

Title Terms /Index Terms/Additional Words: NEURAL; NET; BASED; RISK; CREDIT; ANALYSE; FINANCIAL; SERVICE; FEED; DATA; PRIOR; APPLY; SEPARATE; PROCESS; NODE; GROUP; FORM; INTERMEDIATE; LAYER; CONNECT; OPTIMUM; APPROVE

Class Codes

International Patent Classification

| IPC | Class Level | Scope | Position | Status | Version Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G06F-003/00 | | | Main | | "Version 7" |

ECLA: G06Q-040/00D
US Classification, Current Main: 705-038000
US Classification, Issued: 395238


File Segment: EPI;
DWPI Class: T01
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J05A1; T01-J16C1; T01-J16C2


^29/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)  Links
  Fulltext available through:  Order File History
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0012734509 & & *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2002-587083/200263
XRPX Acc No: N2002-465720
Loan management system for bank, calculates loan risk value using hazard model produced

using economic variation coefficient and default balance for individual housing loan
Patent Assignee: SAKURA GINKO KK (SAKU-N)
Inventor: HOSHINO O; SATO T; TAKAMI M

Patent Family ( 1 patents, 1 & countries )

| Patent Number | Kind | Date | Application Number | Kind | Date | Update | Type |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JP 2002197268 | A | 20020712 | JP 2000399483 | A | 20001227 | 200263 | B |

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): JP 2000399483 A 20001227

Patent Details

| Patent Number | Kind | Lan | Pgs | Draw | Filing Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JP 2002197268 | A | JA | 13 | 11 | |

Alerting Abstract JP A
NOVELTY - The claimed number of loans and the money value are stored along with a coefficient indicating the present economic variation. The instantaneous mortality rate for the loan claim, is calculated and an hazard model is produced based on the variation coefficient, using which the default balance amount for every loan and the risk (4) are calculated.
DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:


• Loan management method; and
• Computer program product for load management.

USE - For loan e.g. housing loan management in financial institution like bank.
ADVANTAGE - Risk analysis for individual loan is performed efficiently using computer.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows the block diagram of the loan management system. (Drawing includes non-English language text).
4 Risk

Title Terms /Index Terms/Additional Words: LOAN; MANAGEMENT; SYSTEM; BANK; CALCULATE; RISK; VALUE; HAZARD; MODEL; PRODUCE; ECONOMY; VARIATION; COEFFICIENT; DEFAULT; BALANCE; INDIVIDUAL; HOUSING

Class Codes

International Patent Classification

| IPC | Class Level | Scope | Position | Status | Version Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G06F-017/60 | | | Main | | "Version 7" |


File Segment: EPI;
DWPI Class: T01
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J05A1

29/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)  Links
   Fulltext available through:  Order File History
Derwent WPIX

0010860628 & & *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2001-479657/200152
XRPX Acc No: N2001-355159
Objective data classification device for used during credit examination, marketing, analyzes clustering result from clustering unit performing clustering of objective data based on received attribute data
Patent Assignee: NEC CORP (NIDE)
Inventor: KITAJIMA N

Patent Family ( 2 patents, 1 & countries )

| Patent Number | Kind | Date | Application Number | Kind | Date | Update | Type |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JP 2001175640 | A | 20010629 | JP 1999359708 | A | 19991217 | 200152 | B |
| JP 3636016 | B2 | 20050406 | JP 1999359708 | A | 19991217 | 200524 | E |

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): JP 1999359708 A 19991217

Patent Details

| Patent Number | Kind | Lan | Pgs | Draw | Filing Notes | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JP 2001175640 | A | JA | 12 | 10 | | |
| JP 3636016 | B2 | JA | 14 | | Previously issued patent | JP 2001175640 |

Alerting Abstract JP A
NOVELTY - A determination unit (31) determines the number of clusters that correspond to past attribute data stored in memory (21), based on classification ratio of attribute data. A clustering unit (32) receives attribute data and determined cluster number and performs clusterings of objective data, accordingly. An analysis unit (33) analyzes the clustering result output from the clustering unit.
DESCRIPTION - The optimum number of clusters corresponding to the determined number of clusters, is setup, based on the analysis result of output of clustering unit which performs clustering of objective data. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:


A. Objective data classification method;
B. Objective data classification program

USE - For classification of objective data using attribute data such as consumer data, goods data during credit examination in financial institution, etc., marketing, etc., by extracting partial assembly of characteristics data from the data assembly containing two or more kinds of data with differing characteristics.
ADVANTAGE - Enables extracting data area where the data of each class mainly exist or multiple

classes are intermingled, effectively during classification of objective data. Performs classification of objective data with high performance and also enables effective analysis of characteristic of objective data using the data obtained as a result of classification. Enables analysis of objective data to deal with the overlapping of data of different classes, reliably.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows the components of objective data classification device. (Drawing includes non-English language text).

21 Memory
31 Determination unit
32 Clustering unit
33 Analysis unit

Title Terms /Index Terms/Additional Words: OBJECTIVE; DATA; CLASSIFY; DEVICE; CREDIT; EXAMINATION; MARKET; RESULT; UNIT; PERFORMANCE; BASED; RECEIVE; ATTRIBUTE

Class Codes

International Patent Classification

| IPC | Class Level | Scope | Position | Status | Version Date |
|-----|-------------|-------|----------|--------|--------------|
| G06F-015/18; G06N-003/00 | | | Main | | "Version 7" |
| G06F-017/00 | | | Secondary | | "Version 7" |

File Segment: EPI;
DWPI Class: T01
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J; T01-J16

29/5/9 (Item 9 from file: 350)  Links
   Fulltext available through:   Order File History
Derwent WPIX
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0009922498 & & *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2000-222698/200019
XRPX Acc No: N2000-166766
Data analysis system for analyzing data file containing data records each containing parameters, for statistical analysis to predict customer or potential customer behavior e.g. credit risk
Patent Assignee: ELECTRONIC DATA SYSTEMS CORP (ELDA-N)
Inventor: SHEPPARD C P

Patent Family ( 1 patents, 1 & countries )

| Patent Number | Kind | Date | Application Number | Kind | Date | Update | Type |
|---------------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|--------|------|
| US 6026397 | A | 20000215 | US 1996651319 | A | 19960522 | 200019 | B |

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 1996651319 A 19960522

| Patent Details | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Patent Number | Kind | Lan | Pgs | Draw | Filing Notes |
| US 6026397 | A | EN | 42 | 34 | |

Alerting Abstract US A

NOVELTY - The data analysis system analyses a data file containing a number of customer records. Each record contains a number of customer parameters, and the system processes the records by segmentation, clustering and prediction of future results.

DESCRIPTION - The data analysis system includes an input for receiving a data file and a processor having several functions including a segmentation function for segmenting data records into a number of segments based on parameters of the records. The functions also include a clustering function for clustering records having similar parameters. A prediction function predicts expected future results from parameters in the data records.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a method for analyzing a data file containing a number of data records.

USE - Statistical analysis e.g. to predict customer or potential customer behavior e.g. propensity to respond to direct mail or telemarketing, product reference, profitability, credit risk and probability of attrition.

ADVANTAGE - Provides for segmenting records into logical groups, and provides for clustering records into statistically significant groups.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The drawing shows a clustering analysis window in accordance with the data analysis invention.

274 Clustering analysis window
276 Toolbar
278 Cluster map
280 Parameter statistics information
284 Open new input data configuration button
288 Save new input data configuration button
292 Select results button

Title Terms /Index Terms/Additional Words: DATA; ANALYSE; SYSTEM; FILE; CONTAIN; RECORD; PARAMETER; STATISTICAL; PREDICT; CUSTOMER; POTENTIAL; CREDIT; RISK

Class Codes

| International Patent Classification | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IPC | Class Level | Scope | Position | Status | Version Date |
| G06F-0017/30 | A | I | | R | 20060101 |
| G06F-0017/30 | C | I | | R | 20060101 |

ECLA: G06F-017/30T4M
US Classification, Current Main: 707-005000; Secondary: 707-002000, 707-E17091
US Classification, Issued: 7075, 7072

File Segment: EPI;
DWPI Class: T01
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-E01A; T01-J03; T01-J05A1; T01-J05B; T01-J05C

31/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)  Links
  Fulltext available through:  Order File History
Derwent WPIX
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0017602833 & & *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2008-E23277/200829
XRPX Acc No: N2008-331473
Performance metric e.g. loss rate, determining method for retail portfolio, involves removing effects of variables for product segment defining steady state data, and computing performance metric by using data
Patent Assignee: STRATEGIC ANALYTICS INC (STRA-N)
Inventor: BREEDEN J L

<div align="center">Patent Family ( 2 patents, 120 & countries )</div>

| Patent Number | Kind | Date | Application Number | Kind | Date | Update | Type |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 20080091621 | A1 | 20080417 | US 2006546153 | A | 20061011 | 200829 | B |
| WO 2008045679 | A1 | 20080417 | WO 2007US79486 | A | 20070926 | 200829 | E |

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2006546153 A 20061011

<div align="center">Patent Details</div>

| Patent Number | Kind | Lan | Pgs | Draw | Filing Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 20080091621 | A1 | EN | 12 | 9 | |
| WO 2008045679 | A1 | EN | | | |
| National Designated States,Original | AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BH BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DO DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM GT HN HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KM KN KP KR KZ LA LC LK LR LS LT LU LY MA MD ME MG MK MN MW MX MY MZ NA NG NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RS RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SM SV SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN ZA ZM ZW | | | | |
| Regional Designated States,Original | AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IS IT KE LS LT LU LV MC MT MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW | | | | |

Alerting Abstract US A1

NOVELTY - The method involves removing effects of transient variables from performance data for each product segment defining steady state data, where the product segments are provided within a retail portfolio. A performance metric e.g. profitability, is computed by using the steady state data. Covariance for the product segments is computed by using the steady state data. Portfolio optimization is computed based upon the profitability, and an optimal loan portfolio is computed based upon the portfolio optimization.

USE - Method for determining a performance metric e.g. loss rate and profitability, for a retail portfolio for use in portfolio optimization and economic capital calculation.

ADVANTAGE - The method accurately predicts the correlation between different product segments in order for use in portfolio optimization and economic capital calculation.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The drawing shows a block representation illustrating a decomposition process in which raw data is converted to a set of key rates and each rate is decomposed into maturation, exogenous and vintage quality, where exogenous curve is separated by using standard econometric modeling into seasonality, trend and events.

Title Terms /Index Terms/Additional Words: PERFORMANCE; METRIC; LOSS; RATE; DETERMINE; METHOD; RETAIL; PORTFOLIO; REMOVE; EFFECT; VARIABLE; PRODUCT; SEGMENT; DEFINE; STEADY; STATE; DATA; COMPUTATION

Class Codes

International Patent Classification

| IPC | Class Level | Scope | Position | Status | Version Date |
|-----|-------------|-------|----------|--------|--------------|
| G06Q-0040/00 | A | I | F | B | 20060101 |
| G06Q-0040/00 | C | I | | B | 20060101 |

US Classification, Issued: 70536.R, 70535

File Segment: EPI;
DWPI Class: T01
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J05A1

31/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)  Links
   Fulltext available through:  Order File History
Derwent WPIX
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0013881746 & & *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2004-060655/200406
Related WPI Acc No: 2003-646355
XRPX Acc No: N2004-049098
Retail lending portfolio modeling method involves generating potential future scenarios for exogenous component using scenarios for residual exogenous component, to generate forecasts for key portfolio driver

Patent Assignee: BREEDEN J L (BREE-I); FRANKLIN R D (FRAN-I); SMITH M A (SMIT-I)
Inventor: BREEDEN J L; FRANKLIN R D; SMITH M A

Patent Family ( 1 patents, 1 & countries )

| Patent Number | Kind | Date | Application Number | Kind | Date | Update | Type |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 20030225659 | A1 | 20031204 | US 2000184190 | P | 20000222 | 200406 | B |
| | | | US 2001781310 | A | 20010213 | | |
| | | | US 2001310845 | P | 20010809 | | |
| | | | US 2002355123 | P | 20020208 | | |
| | | | US 2002215805 | A | 20020809 | | |
| | | | US 2003359895 | A | 20030207 | | |

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2000184190 P 20000222; US 2001781310 A 20010213; US 2001310845 P 20010809; US 2002355123 P 20020208; US 2002215805 A 20020809; US 2003359895 A 20030207

Patent Details

| Patent Number | Kind | Lan | Pgs | Draw | Filing Notes | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 20030225659 | A1 | EN | 29 | 18 | Related to Provisional | US 2000184190 |
| | | | | | C-I-P of application | US 2001781310 |
| | | | | | Related to Provisional | US 2001310845 |
| | | | | | Related to Provisional | US 2002355123 |
| | | | | | C-I-P of application | US 2002215805 |

Alerting Abstract US A1
NOVELTY - A functional form that relates maturation and exogenous aspects of vintage performance data is selected. The performance data is decomposed using selected form to generate maturation and exogenous components, and vintage calibration parameter. The potential future scenarios for exogenous component, are generated using scenarios for residual exogenous component, to generate forecasts for key portfolio driver.
DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:


• retail lending portfolio modeling system;
• computer-readable medium storing retail lending portfolio modeling program.

USE - For modeling retail lending portfolio.
ADVANTAGE - Enables dynamic generation of the retail lending portfolio scenarios corresponding to the changes in portfolio demographics, policies and competitors.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows the block diagram of the retail lending portfolio modeling system.
100 modeling engine
102 computing device
104 portfolio database

Title Terms /Index Terms/Additional Words: RETAIL; LENDING; PORTFOLIO; METHOD;

GENERATE; POTENTIAL; FUTURE; EXOGENOUS; COMPONENT; RESIDUE; FORECAST; KEY; DRIVE

Class Codes

International Patent Classification

| IPC | Class Level | Scope | Position | Status | Version Date |
|-----|-------------|-------|----------|--------|--------------|
| G06F-017/60 | | | Main | | "Version 7" |

ECLA: G06Q-040/00D
US Classification, Current Main: 705-03600R
US Classification, Issued: 70536

File Segment: EPI;
DWPI Class: T01
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J05A2E; T01-J15H; T01-N01A2; T01-S03

31/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)  Links
   Fulltext available through:  Order File History
Derwent WPIX
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0013552364 & & *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2003-646355/200361
Related WPI Acc No: 2004-060655
XRPX Acc No: N2003-514142
Modeling method for a retail lending portfolio generating random potential future scenarios
for exogenous component using generated potential future scenarios
Patent Assignee: STRATEGIC ANALYTICS INC (STRA-N)
Inventor: BREEDEN J L; FRANKLIN R D; SMITH M A

Patent Family ( 3 patents, 100 & countries )

| Patent Number | Kind | Date | Application Number | Kind | Date | Update | Type |
|---------------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|--------|------|
| WO 2003067395 | A2 | 20030814 | WO 2003US3677 | A | 20030207 | 200361 | B |
| AU 2003217339 | A1 | 20030902 | AU 2003217339 | A | 20030207 | 200425 | E |
| AU 2003217339 | A8 | 20051027 | AU 2003217339 | A | 20030207 | 200624 | E |

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2002355123 P 20020208

Patent Details

| Patent Number | Kind | Lan | Pgs | Draw | Filing Notes |
|---------------|------|-----|-----|------|--------------|
| WO 2003067395 | A2 | EN | 49 | 18 | |
| National Designated States, Original | AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS | | | | |

| | JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Regional Designated States,Original | AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW | | | | | |
| AU 2003217339 | A1 | EN | | Based on OPI patent | WO 2003067395 |
| AU 2003217339 | A8 | EN | | Based on OPI patent | WO 2003067395 |

Alerting Abstract WO A2
NOVELTY - The method involves providing vintage performance data for a retail lending portfolio which has at least one key portfolio driver. A functional form is selected that relates maturation aspects and exogenous aspects of the provided data. The provided data is decomposed using the selected functional form to generate a portfolio maturation component, a portfolio exogenous component and at least one vintage calibration parameter. At least one known exogenous driver is extracted from the portfolio exogenous component to generate a residual exogenous component.
DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:


C. a system for modeling a retail lending portfolio;
D. a computer readable medium.

USE - For managing loan portfolios.
ADVANTAGE - Allows modeling of retail loan portfolios.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows an operating environment of the invention.
100 Modeling engine
102 Computing device
104 Portfolio database.

Title Terms /Index Terms/Additional Words: METHOD; RETAIL; LENDING; PORTFOLIO; GENERATE; RANDOM; POTENTIAL; FUTURE; EXOGENOUS; COMPONENT

Class Codes

International Patent Classification

| IPC | Class Level | Scope | Position | Status | Version Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G06F-017/60 | | | Main | | "Version 7" |
| G06Q-0040/00 | A | I | | R | 20060101 |
| G06Q-0040/00 | C | I | | R | 20060101 |


ECLA: G06Q-040/00D


File Segment: EPI;
DWPI Class: T01
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J05A2F

## ~~Patent Literature Full-Text

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; d s
Set     Items   Description
S1      330819   S (PREDICT??? OR FORECAST??? OR MODEL??? OR
MODELL??? OR STRESS()TEST??? OR ANALYSIS OR ANALYZ??? OR
PROJECT??? OR FUTURE) (10N) (BEHAVIOR? ? OR IMPACT??? OR
PERFORMANCE OR PERFORM??? OR EFFECT??? OR FACTOR? ? OR REACTION?
? OR REACT??? OR RESPOND??? OR RESPONSE? ? OR CONDITION? ? OR
VARIABLE? ?)
S2        807   S S1 (10N) (LOAN? ? OR CREDIT OR DEBT? ? OR
LINE? ? (1W) CREDIT OR LEASE? ? OR LENDING OR PORTFOLIO? ?)
S3       2581   S (MATURATION OR AGE OR MATUR??? OR VINTAGE OR
DECOMPOS???) (5N) (LOAN? ? OR CREDIT OR DEBT? ? OR LINE? ? (1W)
CREDIT OR LEASE? ? OR COMPONENT? ?)
S4      23484   S (EXOGENOUS OR OUTSIDE OR EXTERNAL?? OR
COMPETITIVE) (5N) (IMPACT? ? OR EFFECT? ? OR INFLUENCE? ? OR
ISSUE? ? OR FACTOR? ? OR SHOCK? ? OR VARIABLE? ? OR CONDITION? ?
OR CHANG???)
S5      10924   S SEASON OR SEASONS OR SEASONAL OR SEASONALITY
OR TIME(1W)YEAR OR TIME()SERIES OR CALENDAR()YEAR
S6       9082   S (MANAGEMENT?? OR MANAGERIAL OR EXECUTIVE? ? OR
CEO OR DIRECTOR? ? OR BUSINESS) (5N) (HISTORICAL OR HISTORY OR
DECISION? ? OR ACTION? ? OR POLICY OR POLICIES OR RESPONSE? ? OR
RESPOND??? OR REACT??? OR REACTION? ? OR CHANG???)
S7       9862   S (ECONOMIC OR MACROECONOMIC) (5N) (IMPACT? ? OR
EFFECT? ? OR INFLUENCE? ? OR ISSUE? ? OR FACTOR? ? OR SHOCK? ?
OR VARIABLE? ? OR CONDITION? ? OR ENVIRONMENT OR SITUATION? ? OR
INDICATOR? ? OR DATA OR OUTLOOK OR ACTIVITY OR EVENT? ? OR
CHANGE? ?) OR ECONOMY
S8      50329   S MARKETING OR ADS OR ADVERTI?ING? ? OR ADVERT?
? OR AD OR ADVERTISEMENT? ?
S9     113242   S DEMOGRAPH? OR POPULATION()BASED OR AGE OR SEX
OR ECONOMIC()STATUS OR EDUCATION OR INCOME OR EMPLOYMENT OR
TREND? ? OR MARKET()RESEARCH OR SEGMENTATION
S10     58889   S ATTRITION OR UTILIZATION OR FEES OR
DELINQUENCY OR WRITE()OFF OR PREPAYMENT OR DELINQUENC??? OR
LOSSES OR DOLLARS OR CASH OR REVENUE OR CREDIT()(LOSS OR RISK)
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S11      75582   S NON()LINEAR DYNAMICS OR DECOMPOS? OR
ALGORITHMS
S12      75502   S (PREDICT??? OR FORECAST??? OR MODEL??? OR
MODELL??? OR BEHAVIOR?? OR INTELLIGENT OR PROJECT??? OR
STATISTIC??) (3N) (SOFTWARE OR VIRTUAL OR SYSTEM OR SYSTEMS OR
PROGRAM OR PROGRAMS OR APPLICATION OR APPLICATIONS OR APP OR
APPS OR PLATFORM? ? OR MODULE OR MODULES OR PACKAGE OR PACKAGES
OR ROUTINE? ? OR SOLUTION? ?)
S13       6632   S (PORTFOLIO? ? OR ACCOUNT? ?) (3N) (LOAN? ? OR
CREDIT OR DEBT? ? OR LINE? ? (1W) CREDIT OR LEASE? ? OR
CUSTOMER?? OR CLIENT?? OR USER?? OR PERSON?? OR MEMBER?? OR
BORROWER?? OR HOLDER??)
S14        551   S AU=(BREEDEN, J? OR BREEDEN J? OR BREEDEN (1N)
(J OR JOSEPH OR JOE) OR FRANKLIN, R? OR FRANKLIN R? OR FRANKLIN
(1N) R OR FRANKLIN, D? OR FRANKLIN D? OR FRANKLIN (1N) (D OR
DAVID) OR GIANCOLA, A? OR GIANCOLA A? OR GIANCOLA (1N) (A OR
ANTHONY OR T OR TONY))
S15     224106   S IC=(G06Q OR G06F)
S16         43   S S2 (S) S3
S17          7   S S16 (S) S4
S18          6   S S17 (S) (S5 OR S6 OR S7 OR S8 OR S9 OR S10)
S19          6   IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S20          6   IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
S21         52   S S2 (S) (S4 OR S5)
S22         16   S S21 (S) S6
S23          6   S S22 (S) S7
S24          5   S S23 NOT S20
S25        774   S S13 (S) S1
S26         37   S S25 (S) S3
S27         35   S S26 (S) (S5 OR S6 OR S7 OR S8 OR S9 OR S10 OR
S11)
S28         35   S S27 AND S15
S29         19   S S28 NOT AY>2000
S30         38   S S14 AND S15
S31          5   S S30 AND (S1 OR S13)
S32          4   S S31 NOT (S20 OR S24 OR S29)
```

20/3K/1 (Item 1 from file: 349)  Links
  Fulltext available through:  Order File History
PCT FULLTEXT
01037394
RETAIL LENDING RISK RELATED SCENARIO GENERATION
CREATION DE SCENARIOS PORTANT SUR LE RISQUE DE CREDIT DE DETAIL


Patent Applicant/Patent Assignee:

• STRATEGIC ANALYTICS INC; 3900 Paseo del Sol, Suite 330, Santa Fe, NM 87505
     US; US(Residence); US(Nationality)
     (For all designated states except: US)
• BREEDEN Joseph L; HC 70 Box 634, Glorieta, NM 87535
     US; US(Residence); US(Nationality)
     (Designated only for: US)
• SMITH Michael A; 15243 South 31st Street, Phoenix, AZ 85048
     US; US(Residence); US(Nationality)
     (Designated only for: US)
• FRANKLIN R David; 23 Wilderness Gate, Santa Fe, NM 87501
     US; US(Residence); US(Nationality)
     (Designated only for: US)

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

• BREEDEN Joseph L
     HC 70 Box 634, Glorieta, NM 87535; US; US(Residence); US(Nationality); (Designated only
     for: US)
• SMITH Michael A
     15243 South 31st Street, Phoenix, AZ 85048; US; US(Residence); US(Nationality); (Designated
     only for: US)
• FRANKLIN R David
     23 Wilderness Gate, Santa Fe, NM 87501; US; US(Residence); US(Nationality); (Designated
     only for: US)

Legal Representative:


• LEFEVOUR Martin T(et al)(agent)
     Katten Muchin Zavis Rosenman, 525 W. Monroe Street, Suite 1600, Chicago, IL 60661-3693;
     US;

| | Country | Number | Kind | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Patent | WO | 200367395 | A2-A3 | 20030814 |
| Application | WO | 2003US3677 | | 20030207 |
| Priorities | US | 2002355123 | | 20020208 |

Designated States: (All protection types applied unless otherwise stated - for applications 2004+)

[EP] AT; BE; BG; CH; CY; CZ; DE; DK; EE; ES;
FI; FR; GB; GR; HU; IE; IT; LU; MC; NL;
PT; SE; SI; SK; TR;

[OA] BF; BJ; CF; CG; CI; CM; GA; GN; GQ; GW;
ML; MR; NE; SN; TD; TG;

[AP] GH; GM; KE; LS; MW; MZ; SD; SL; SZ; TZ;
UG; ZM; ZW;

[EA] AM; AZ; BY; KG; KZ; MD; RU; TJ; TM;

Publication Language: English
Filing Language:        English
Fulltext word count:    8580

Claims:

...medium of claim 41 wherein the selected
functional form is multiplicative.28. A method for modeling a retail lending portfolio
comprising:providing vintage performance data for a retail lending portfolio, wherein theportfolio
has at least one key portfolio driver;selecting a functional form that relates maturation aspects data
using the selected functional form to generate a portfolio maturation component, a portfolio
exogenous component and at least one vintage calibration parameter, wherein the portfolio
exogenous component includes elements ofmanagement action and seasonality;extracting the
elements of management action and seasonality from the portfolioexogenous component to
generate a residual exogenous component;computing monthly changes in the residual exogenous
component;measuring autocorrelation in the residual exogenous component;measuring the
distribution of monthly changes in the residual exogenous component;generating a plurality of
random potential future scenarios for the residual exogenous component using...

20/3K/2 (Item 2 from file: 349)  Links
   Fulltext available through:  Order File History
PCT FULLTEXT
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00920148
SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR MANAGING ACCOUNTS
SYSTEMES ET PROCEDES DE GESTION DE COMPTES

Patent Applicant/Patent Assignee:

• CAPITAL ONE FINANCIAL CORPORATION; 2980 Fairview Park Drive, Falls Church, VA
    22042
      US; US(Residence); US(Nationality)

Legal Representative:

• GARRETT Arthur S(et al)(agent)
  Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner, L.L.P., 1300 I Street, N.W., Washington, DC
  20005-3315; US;

|             | Country | Number        | Kind  | Date     |
|-------------|---------|---------------|-------|----------|
| Patent      | WO      | 200254181     | A2-A3 | 20020711 |
| Application | WO      | 2001US50444   |       | 20011228 |
| Priorities  | US      | 2000750182    |       | 20001229 |

Designated States: (All protection types applied unless otherwise stated - for applications 2004+)

[EP] AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB;
GR; IE; IT; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR;

[OA] BF; BJ; CF; CG; CI; CM; GA; GN; GQ; GW;
ML; MR; NE; SN; TD; TG;

[AP] GH; GM; KE; LS; MW; MZ; SD; SL; SZ; TZ;
UG; ZM; ZW;

[EA] AM; AZ; BY; KG; KZ; MD; RU; TJ; TM;


Publication Language: English
Filing Language:       English
Fulltext word count:   9491

Detailed Description:

...of the debt.

The multivariate logistic model separately analyzes the data from accounts not having demographic information, thereby generating a separate cost formula with the multivariate logistic regression model. This separate... ...formula only has financial statistics or variables obtained from the account information, such as the age of the debt and whether the customer was previously contacted. Because the separate cost formula is used to analyze financial statistics or variables for customers without available demographic information, and not the majority of customers with available demographic information, it will be ...service), the present invention may also send a list of names and addresses to a demographic vendor 170 to obtain updated customer contact information. For example, demographic vendor 170 provides to computing platform 120 the name and address of each customer it locates based upon original contact information provided to computing platform 120. If demographic vendor 170 can locate the name and address of a customer, it provides information regarding... ...area. Otherwise, computing platform 120 separately analyzes the historical account information of the accounts without demographic information using the multivariate logistic regression model to generate the back-up cost formula for calculating the likelihood of contacting the customer. The demographic information may be stored in database 130 with the other account information. Alternatively, the historical demographic and account data may be purchased from an

outside vendor.

The variables analyzed from the demographic information include, for example, the average and median length of residence, the number of people... ...in a professional capacity, the average number of adults in a home, the median household income, and the average Car retail value for people living within a particular geographic area. Other financial statistics or variables analyzed by the multivariable logistic regression model includes account information, such as the age of the debt and whether the customer was contacted, and variables generated by computing platform 120. For example, computing platform 120 may generate a variable corresponding to whether demographic vendor 170 could find the name and address of the customer. The multivariable logistic regression... ...in a formula for determining this probability. The variables are weighted, using the historical demographic and account data, to minimize error in calculating the probability of contacting a particular...

^24/3K/3 (Item 3 from file: 349)  Links
  Fulltext available through:  Order File History
PCT FULLTEXT
01197286
REPLICATED DERIVATIVES HAVING DEMAND-BASED, ADJUSTABLE RETURNS, AND TRADING EXCHANGE THEREFOR
PRODUITS DERIVES REPLIQUES A RENDEMENTS AJUSTABLES, BASES SUR LA DEMANDE, ET ECHANGES COMMERCIAUX ASSOCIES

Patent Applicant/Patent Assignee:

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    (For all designated states except: US)
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    US; US(Residence); US(Nationality)
    (Designated only for: US)
- BARON Kenneth Charles; 51 West 86th Street, Apt. #602, New York, NY 10024
    US; US(Residence); US(Nationality)
    (Designated only for: US)
- WALDEN Charles; 43 Glenwood Road, Montclair, NJ 07043
    US; US(Residence); US(Nationality)
    (Designated only for: US)
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    (Designated only for: US)

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  3 East 84th Street, Apt. #3, New York, NY 10028; US; US(Residence); US(Nationality); (Designated only for: US)
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  51 West 86th Street, Apt. #602, New York, NY 10024; US; US(Residence); US(Nationality); (Designated only for: US)
- WALDEN Charles
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- HARTE Marcus
  389 Garretson Road, Bridgewater, NJ 08807; US; US(Residence); IE(Nationality); (Designated only for: US)

Legal Representative:

- WEISS Charles A(et al)(agent)
  Kenyon & Kenyon, One Broadway, New York, NY 10004; US;

|             | Country | Number       | Kind | Date     |
|-------------|---------|--------------|------|----------|
| Patent      | WO      | 200503928    | A2   | 20050113 |
| Application | WO      | 2004US4553   |      | 20040211 |
| Priorities  | US      | 2003365033   |      | 20030211 |

Designated States: (All protection types applied unless otherwise stated - for applications 2004+)
AE; AG; AL; AM; AT; AU; AZ; BA; BB; BG;
BR; BW; BY; BZ; CA; CH; CN; CO; CR; CU;
CZ; DE; DK; DM; DZ; EC; EE; EG; ES; FI;
GB; GD; GE; GH; GM; HR; HU; ID; IL; IN;
IS; JP; KE; KG; KP; KR; KZ; LC; LK; LR;
LS; LT; LU; LV; MA; MD; MG; MK; MN; MW;
MX; MZ; NA; NI; NO; NZ; OM; PG; PH; PL;
PT; RO; RU; SC; SD; SE; SG; SK; SL; SY;
TJ; TM; TN; TR; TT; TZ; UA; UG; US; UZ;
VC; VN; YU; ZA; ZM; ZW;

[EP] AT; BE; BG; CH; CY; CZ; DE; DK; EE; ES;
FI; FR; GB; GR; HU; IE; IT; LU; MC; NL;
PT; RO; SE; SI; SK; TR;

[OA] BF; BJ; CF; CG; CI; CM; GA; GN; GQ; GW;
ML; MR; NE; SN; TD; TG;

[AP] BW; GH; GM; KE; LS; MW; MZ; SD; SL; SZ;
TZ; UG; ZM; ZW;

[EA] AM; AZ; BY; KG; KZ; MD; RU; TJ; TM;

Detailed Description:

...the present invention is the ability to construct groups of DBAR contingent claims related to events of economic significance for which there is great interest in insurance and hedging, but which are not... ...The holders of Berkshire Hathaway stock have no ready way of insuring against the sudden change in management of Berkshire, either due to a corporate action such as a takeover or to the...futures contracts have a 3-month maturity while central bank target rates change overnight; and models for credit spreads and term structure are required for futures pricing. Market participants additionally express views on...

29/3K/16 (Item 14 from file: 349)  Links
  Fulltext available through:  Order File History
PCT FULLTEXT
00571538
SYSTEM FOR MODELING, MEASURING, MANAGING, AND DEPICTING THE EFFECTS OF BUSINESS DECISIONS ON MARKET VALUE
SYSTEME DE MODELISATION, D'EVALUATION, DE GESTION ET DE DESCRIPTION DES CONSEQUENCES DE DECISIONS COMMERCIALES SUR LA VALEUR MARCHANDE

Patent Applicant/Patent Assignee:

• ARTHUR ANDERSEN LLP;
    ;;

• LIBERT Barry D;
    ;;

• GINIAT Edward J;
    ;;

• NOTT Madhu S;
    ;;

• BOULTON Richard E S;
    ;;

• HODGKINSON Robert;
    ;;

| | Country | Number | Kind | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Patent | WO | 200034911 | A2 | 20000615 |
| Application | WO | 99US29467 | | 19991211 |
| Priorities | US | 98111801 | | 19981211 |
| | US | 99283801 | | 19990401 |

Designated States: (All protection types applied unless otherwise stated - for applications 2004+)

Main International Patent Classes (Version 7):

| IPC | Level |
|---|---|
| G06F-017/60 | Main |

Publication Language: English
Filing Language:
Fulltext word count:   39382

Detailed Description:

...of Business Data Items
Appendix B: Exemplary Asset-weighting Questionnaire and Assessment Procedure Appendix C:
Variable Definitions and Equations for Exemplary System Dynamics Model in
Figures 6 and 7
APPENDIX A
Table Illustrating Exemplary Classification of Business Data
and... ...Catalog of Business Data
FINANCIAL PHYSICAL EMPLOYEE CUSTOMER
ASSETS CAPEXP EMPLOYEE BACKLOG
ASSETSC DEPTCAP PENEXP ADVERT
-CAPSURP DEPRA PRTMTBA SALES
-CASHST EARN SGAEXP
COGS fNV
-DEBTLT fNVOTH
-DEBTPRSTK INVRAW
DIVCOM INVWIP... ...Increase (Decrease) MM$
ACCRECV Accounts Receivable - Decrease (Increase) MM$
ACCREXP Accrued Expenses MM$
ACQUISIC Acquisition- Income Contribution MM$
ACQUISSC Acquisition-Sales Contribution MM$
ACQUIS Acquisitions (Statement of Cash Flows) MM$
ADJPAY Adjustment Factor (Cumulative)- Payable Date Ratio
ADJ Adjustment Factor (Cumulative)-Ex-Date Ratio
ADVERT Advertising Expense MM$
AMOINTG Amortization of Intangibles MM$
ASSETSNP Assets - Nonperforming MM$
ASSETSLO Assets and Liabilities-Other (Net Change) (Statement of Cash Flows) MM$
ASSETSO Assets-Other MM$
ASSETSOXD Assets-Other-Excluding Deferred Charges MM$
ASSETSR Assets... ...Opinion Code
CUSIP CUSIP Number
CAPEXPR Capital Expenditures (Restated) MM$

CAPEXP Capital Expenditures (Statement of Cash Flows) MM$
CAPSURP Capital Surplus MM$
DIVCASH Cash Dividends (Statement of Cash Flows) MM$
CASH Cash MM$
CASHFF Cash and Cash Equivalents-Increase (Decrease)(Flow of Funds Stmt.) MM$
CASHST Cash and Short-Term Investments MM$
DEBTCHG Changes in Current Debt (Statement of Cash Flows) MM$
CHARGE Charge-Offs (Net) MM$
EQLIQV Common Equity-Liquidation Value MM$
EQCOM Common...Debt-Convertible MM$
DEBTDEB Debt-Debentures MM$
DEBTI Debt-Due in One Year MM$
DEBTM5 Debt-Maturing in Fifth Year MM$
DEBTM4 Debt-Maturing in Fourth Year MM$
DEBTM2 Debt-Maturing in Second Year MM$
DEBTM3 Debt-Maturing in Third Year MM$
DEBTMTG Debt -Mortgages and Other Secured MM$
DEBTNOTE Debt-Notes MM$
DEBTSCON Debt-Senior Convertible MM$
DEBTSUBCON... ...Other MM$
DEFCHRG Deferred Charges MM$
DEFTAXBAL Deferred Taxes (Balance Sheet) MM$
DEFTAXINC Deferred Taxes (Income Account) MM$
DEFTAXFF Deferred Taxes (Statement of Cash Flows) MM$
DEFTAXCR Deferred Taxes and Investment Tax Credit (Balance Sheet) MM$
DEFTAXFED Deferred Taxes... ...Schedule VI) MM$
DEPRR Depreciation and Amortization (Restated) MM$
DEPRFF Depreciation and Amortization (Statement of Cash Flows) MM$
DEPR Depreciation and Amortization MM$
DEPRA Depreciation, Depletion, and Amortization (Accumulated) MM$
DISCOP... ...MM$
XLIST Exchange Listing and S&P Index Codes
EFXRATE Exchange Rate Effect (Statement of Cash Flows) MM$
EXCISE Excise Taxes MM$
EXTRA Extraordinary Items MM$
EXTRADOR Extraordinary Items and Discontinued... ...EXTRADO Extraordinary Items and Discontinued Operations MM$
EXTRADOFF Extra. Items and Discounted Operations (Statement of Cash Flows) MM$
FILECODE File Code
FINAN Financing Activities - Net Cash Flow (Statement of Cash Flows) MM$
FINANO Financing Activities - Other (Statement of Cash Flows) MM$
FYEND Fiscal Year End
CURADJ Foreign Currency Adjustment (Income Account) MM$
FCODE Format Code (Flow of Funds Statement)
FORTUNEI Fortune Industry Code
FORTUNER Fortune... ...Statement) MM$
FUNDS Funds From Operations-Total (Statement of Changes) MM$
GOODWILL Goodwill MM$
INCXE Income Before Extraordinary Items MM$

INCXER Income Before Extraordinary Items (Restated) MM$
INCXEFF Income Before Extraordinary Items (Statement of Cash Flows) MM$
INCXEADJ Income Before Extraordinary Items- Adjusted for Stock Equivalents MM$
INCXEAC Income Before Extraordinary Items- Available for Common MM$
TAXESRFD Income Tax Refund MM$
TAXESACCR Income Taxes Accrued - Increase/Decrease (Statement of Cash Flows) MM$
TAXESPD Income Taxes Paid (Statement of Cash Flows) MM$
TAXESPAY Income Taxes Payable MM$
TAXESFED Income Taxes-Federal MM$
TAXESFOR Income Taxes-Foreign MM$
TAXESOTH Income Taxes-Other MM$
TAXESST Income Taxes-State MM$
TAXESR Income Taxes-Total (Restated) MM$
TAXES Income Taxes-Total MM$
FINC Incorporation Code - Foreign
INVMFF Increase in Investments (Statement of Cash Flows) MM$
INDNAME Industry Name
INTANG Intangibles MM$
INTCAP Interest Capitalized MM$
INTCAPN Interest Capitalized-Net Income Effect MM$
INTEXPR Interest Expense (Restated) MM$
INTEREST Interest Expense MM$
INTEXPLT Interest Expense on Long-Term Debt MM$
INTEXP Interest Expense-Total (Financial Services) MM$
INTINCNET Interest Income (Net) (Tax Equivalent) MM$
INTINC Interest Income MM$
fNTINCTOT Interest Income-Total (Finance Services)MM$
INTMAR Interest Margin (Net) (Spread)
fNTPD Interest Paid - Net (Statement of Cash Flows) MM$
INVFING Inventories-Finished Goods MM$
INVLIFO Inventories-LIFO Reserve MM$
INVOTH Inventories-Other... ...Inventories-Total MM$
INVWIP Inventories-Work in Process MM$
INVCF Inventory - Decrease (Increase) (Statement of Cash Flows) MMS
INVVAL Inventory Valuation Method Code
INVMCAP Invested Capital-Total MM$
INVMACTV Investing Activities - Net Cash Flow (Flow of Funds Statement) MMS
INVMACTVO Investing Activities - Other (Statement of Cash Flows) MM$
INVMCRBAL Investment Tax Credit (Balance Sheet) MM$
INVMCRINC Investment Tax Credit (Income Account) MM$
INVMEQ Investments and Advances-Equity Method MM$
INVMADVO Investments and Advances-Other MM$
LABOR... ...and Related Expenses MM$
LIABOTH Liabilities-Other MM$
LIAB Liabilities-Total MM$
ASSETSLLP Loan/Assets Losses - Provision For MM$
ASSETSLLR Loan/Assets Losses - Reserved For MM$
DEBTLTISS Long-Tenn Debt-Insurance (Statement of Cash Flows) MM$
DEBTLTO Long-Terin Debt-Other MM$

DEBTLTP Long-Terin Debt-Tied To Prime... ...Marketable Securities Adjustment (Balance Sheet) MM$
MINORBAL Minority Interest (Balance Sheet) MM$
MINORINC Minority Interest ( Income Account) MM$
MINORR Minority Interest (Restated) MM$
NETINCR Net Income (Loss) (Restated) MM$
NETfNC Net Income (Loss) MM$
NETINCADJ Net Income Adjusted for Common Stock Equivalents MM$
OPLOSS Net Operating Loss Carry Forward- Unused Portion MM$
NOPINCR Nonoperating Income (Expense) (Restated) MM$
NOPINCXI Nonoperating Income (Expense) Excluding Interest Income MMS
NOPINC Nonoperating Income (Expense) MM$
NOTESPAY Notes Payable MM$
OPCF Operating Activities - Net Cash Flow (Statement of Cash Flows) MMS
OPINCAD Operating Income After Depreciation MM$
OPINCBD Operating Income Before Depreciation MM$
BACKLOG Order Backlog MM$
PENOVABO Pension - Accumulated Benefit Obligation (Overfunded) MM$
PENUNABO... ...Stock-Redeemable MM$
PRSTKREDV Preferred Stock-Redemption Value MM$
PREEXP Prepaid Expenses MM$
PREINCR Pretax Income (Restated) MM$
PREINC Pretax Income MM$
PREINCD Pretax Income-Domestic MM$
PREINCF Pretax Income-Foreign MM$
CLOSE Price-Close $
CLOSEFY Price-Close-Fiscal Year-end $
HIGH Price-High $
HIGHFY... ...Equipment-Other Changes (Schedule V) MW
PURSTK Purchase of Common and Preferred Stock (Statement of Cash Flows) MM$
RECVCO Receivables-Current-Other MM$
RECVEST Receivables-Estimated Doubtful MM$
RECV Receivables-Total MM$
RECVTRD Receivables-Trade MM$
DEBTLTRDC Reduction of Long-Tenn Debt (Statement of Cash Flows) MM$
RISKTI Regulatory Risk-Based Capital Ratio-Tierl
RISK Regulatory Risk-Based Capital Ratio... ...Year MW
RENTM3 Rental Commitinents-Minimum-Third Year MM$
RENTEXP Rental Expense MM$
RENTINC Rental Income MM$
RESEARCH Research and Development Expense MM$
EARN Retained Earnings (Class A Common Outstanding on... ...of Funds Statement) MM$
SALEPPI Sale of PP & E and Sale of Investments (Statement of Cash Flows)
MM$SALES Sales (Net) MM$
SALESR Sales (Restated) MM$
SPSIN Secondary S&P Index... ...Interest Rate %DEBTSTAVG Short-Terrn
Borrowings-Average MM$
INVMSTCF Short-Tenn Investments - Change (Statement of Cash Flows) MM$
INVMST Short-Term Investments MM$

SOURCE Source Document Code
SOURCEFO Sources of Funds...

32/3K/1 (Item 1 from file: 349)  Links
  Fulltext available through:  Order File History
PCT FULLTEXT
01647807
COVARIANCE OF RETAIL LOAN PRODUCT PERFORMANCES
COVARIANCE DES PERFORMANCES D'UN PRODUIT DE CREDIT DE DETAIL

Patent Applicant/Patent Assignee:

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    (For all designated states except: US)
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    US; US (Residence); US (Nationality)
    (Designated only for: US)
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    ; ;

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

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    only for: US)
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    ; ; ; ;
Legal Representative:

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    Washington, DC 20007-5200; US;

|  | Country | Number | Kind | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Patent | WO | 200845679 | A1 | 20080417 |
| Application | WO | 2007US79486 |  | 20070926 |
| Priorities | US | 2006546153 |  | 20061011 |

Designated States: (All protection types applied unless otherwise stated - for applications 2004+)
AE; AG; AL; AM; AT; AU; AZ; BA; BB; BG;
BH; BR; BW; BY; BZ; CA; CH; CN; CO; CR;

CU; CZ; DE; DK; DM; DO; DZ; EC; EE; EG;
ES; FI; GB; GD; GE; GH; GM; GT; HN; HR;
HU; ID; IL; IN; IS; JP; KE; KG; KM; KN;
KP; KR; KZ; LA; LC; LK; LR; LS; LT; LU;
LY; MA; MD; ME; MG; MK; MN; MW; MX; MY;
MZ; NA; NG; NI; NO; NZ; OM; PG; PH; PL;
PT; RO; RS; RU; SC; SD; SE; SG; SK; SL;
SM; SV; SY; TJ; TM; TN; TR; TT; TZ; UA;
UG; US; UZ; VC; VN; ZA; ZM; ZW;

[EP] AT; BE; BG; CH; CY; CZ; DE; DK; EE; ES;
FI; FR; GB; GR; HU; IE; IS; IT; LT; LU;
LV; MC; MT; NL; PL; PT; RO; SE; SI; SK;
TR;

[OA] BF; BJ; CF; CG; CI; CM; GA; GN; GQ; GW;
ML; MR; NE; SN; TD; TG;

[AP] BW; GH; GM; KE; LS; MW; MZ; NA; SD; SL;
SZ; TZ; UG; ZM; ZW;

[EA] AM; AZ; BY; KG; KZ; MD; RU; TJ; TM;

| IPC | Level | Value | Position | Status | Version | Action | Source | Office |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G06Q-0040/00... | | | | | | | | |

Publication Language: English
Filing Language:      English
Fulltext word count:   5979

Detailed Description:

...Application No. 09/781 ,310, filed on February 13, 2001 , entitled "Vintage Maturation Analytics for Predicting Cash Flow for Customer Commodities and their Responses to Economic, Competitive, or Management Changes" and US Patent Application No. 10/359,895, filed...
...economy. Credit scores are reasonable predictors of vintage quality.

32/3K/3 (Item 3 from file: 349) Links
  Fulltext available through: Order File History
PCT FULLTEXT
(c) 2008 WIPO/Thomson. All rights reserved.
01139240
PROCESSING DATA PERTAINING TO FINANCIAL ASSETS
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE DE TRAITEMENT DE DONNEES RELATIVES A L'ACTIF
FINANCIER

Patent Applicant/Patent Assignee:

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Legal Representative:


• BRAYER Michael S(agent)
Foley & Lardner, 777 East Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 3800, Milwaukee, WI 53202-5306; US;

|  | Country | Number | Kind | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Patent | WO | 200461558 | A2-A3 | 20040722 |
| Application | WO | 2003US37176 |  | 20031119 |
| Priorities | US | 2002331811 |  | 20021230 |

Designated States: (All protection types applied unless otherwise stated - for applications 2004+)

[EP] AT; BE; BG; CH; CY; CZ; DE; DK; EE; ES;
FI; FR; GB; GR; HU; IE; IT; LU; MC; NL;
PT; RO; SE; SI; SK; TR;

[OA] BF; BJ; CF; CG; CI; CM; GA; GN; GQ; GW;
ML; MR; NE; SN; TD; TG;

[AP] BW; GH; GM; KE; LS; MW; MZ; SD; SL; SZ;
TZ; UG; ZM; ZW;

[EA] AM; AZ; BY; KG; KZ; MD; RU; TJ; TM;

Main International Patent Classes (Version 7):

| IPC | Level |
|---|---|
| G06F-017/60 | Main |
| G06F-015/00 |  |

Publication Language: English
Filing Language:      English
Fulltext word count:   16851

Detailed Description:

...generate accounting 'output (e.g., for purposes of investor reporting, for purposes of managing a
loan portfolio, and so on) -in connection with a plurality of loans.

The servicer and investor reporting... ...tax, perf ormance/valuation, and/or other relevant f inancial
inf ormation f or the loans retained in the portfolio or sold, in whole or in part.

[00201 The securitization logic 32 is used to... ...delivering a group of loans to the purchaser, an
employee of an owner of a portfolio of loans that uploads loan information in connection with a
group of loans the owner wishes to... ...loan, and borrower information), and information
summarizing key statistics from the

credit report (e.g., borrower's open accounts, derogatory accounts, and undisclosed accounts).

[00351 Still referring to Fig. 3A, a preferred implementation of...logic 1 46 supports the accounting activities related to forming securities or packets out of portfolio loan collateral. The investment accounting for securities held in portfolio and for the payment distribution on... ...for new products or changes depending on actual accounting methodologies, and provides information needed to perform financial analysis. in one embodiment, the book and tax accounting logic 146 utilizes an accounting matrix which... ...each of the groups. All intersections of families and family members have a debit and credit account number associated with each of the intersections. When the journal entry'is created, the appropriate debit and credit account numbers are first assigned to each of the transactions as they are processed. The accounting credit account numbers assigned from the accounting matrix. This occurs by translating business activities into family and... ...the owner or operator of the data processing system 1 2 to identify and sell loans out of its portfolio to other entities. The whole loan trading logic 1 62 also provides logic for reporting...

## ~~Non-Patent Literature Abstracts

```
  ; d s
Set     Items    Description
S1   1440158    S (PREDICT??? OR FORECAST??? OR MODEL??? OR
MODELL??? OR STRESS()TEST??? OR ANALYSIS OR ANALYZ??? OR
PROJECT??? OR FUTURE) (10N) (BEHAVIOR? ? OR IMPACT??? OR
PERFORMANCE OR PERFORM??? OR EFFECT??? OR FACTOR? ? OR REACTION?
? OR REACT??? OR RESPOND??? OR RESPONSE? ? OR CONDITION? ? OR
VARIABLE? ?)
S2      5777    S S1 (10N) (LOAN? ? OR CREDIT OR DEBT? ? OR
LINE? ? (1W) CREDIT OR LEASE? ? OR LENDING OR PORTFOLIO? ?)
S3       988    S (MATURATION OR AGE OR MATUR??? OR VINTAGE OR
DECOMPOS???) (5N) (LOAN? ? OR CREDIT OR DEBT? ? OR LINE? ? (1W)
CREDIT OR LEASE? ? OR COMPONENT? ?)
S4    14829    S (EXOGENOUS OR OUTSIDE OR EXTERNAL?? OR
COMPETITIVE) (5N) (IMPACT? ? OR EFFECT? ? OR INFLUENCE? ? OR
ISSUE? ? OR FACTOR? ? OR SHOCK? ? OR VARIABLE? ? OR CONDITION? ?
OR CHANG???)
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S5      30070   S SEASON OR SEASONS OR SEASONAL OR SEASONALITY
OR TIME(1W)YEAR OR TIME()SERIES OR CALENDAR()YEAR
S6      13070   S (MANAGEMENT?? OR MANAGERIAL OR EXECUTIVE? ? OR
CEO OR DIRECTOR? ? OR BUSINESS) (5N) (HISTORICAL OR HISTORY OR
DECISION? ? OR ACTION? ? OR POLICY OR POLICIES OR RESPONSE? ? OR
RESPOND??? OR REACT??? OR REACTION? ? OR CHANG???)
S7      51618   S (ECONOMIC OR MACROECONOMIC) (5N) (IMPACT? ? OR
EFFECT? ? OR INFLUENCE? ? OR ISSUE? ? OR FACTOR? ? OR SHOCK? ? OR
OR VARIABLE? ? OR CONDITION? ? OR ENVIRONMENT OR SITUATION? ? OR
INDICATOR? ? OR DATA OR OUTLOOK OR ACTIVITY OR EVENT? ? OR
CHANGE? ?) OR ECONOMY
S8      28294   S MARKETING OR ADS OR ADVERTI?ING? ? OR ADVERT?
? OR AD OR ADVERTISEMENT? ?
S9     176559   S DEMOGRAPH? OR POPULATION()BASED OR AGE OR SEX
OR ECONOMIC()STATUS OR EDUCATION OR INCOME OR EMPLOYMENT OR
TREND? ? OR MARKET()RESEARCH OR SEGMENTATION
S10     43612   S ATTRITION OR UTILIZATION OR FEES OR
DELINQUENCY OR WRITE()OFF OR PREPAYMENT OR DELINQUENC??? OR
LOSSES OR DOLLARS OR CASH OR REVENUE OR CREDIT()(LOSS OR RISK)
S11     65302   S NON()LINEAR DYNAMICS OR DECOMPOS? OR
ALGORITHMS
S12    135928   S (PREDICT??? OR FORECAST??? OR MODEL??? OR
MODELL??? OR BEHAVIOR?? OR INTELLIGENT OR PROJECT??? OR
STATISTIC??) (3N) (SOFTWARE OR VIRTUAL OR SYSTEM OR SYSTEMS OR
PROGRAM OR PROGRAMS OR APPLICATION OR APPLICATIONS OR APP OR
APPS OR PLATFORM? ? OR MODULE OR MODULES OR PACKAGE OR PACKAGES
OR ROUTINE? ? OR SOLUTION? ?)
S13       913   S (PORTFOLIO? ? OR ACCOUNT? ?) (3N) (LOAN? ? OR
CREDIT OR DEBT? ? OR LINE? ? (1W) CREDIT OR LEASE? ? OR
CUSTOMER?? OR CLIENT?? OR USER?? OR PERSON?? OR MEMBER?? OR
BORROWER?? OR HOLDER??)
S14      1247   S AU=(BREEDEN, J? OR BREEDEN J? OR BREEDEN (1N)
(J OR JOSEPH OR JOE) OR FRANKLIN, R? OR FRANKLIN R? OR FRANKLIN
(1N) R OR FRANKLIN, D? OR FRANKLIN D? OR FRANKLIN (1N) (D OR
DAVID) OR GIANCOLA, A? OR GIANCOLA A? OR GIANCOLA (1N) (A OR
ANTHONY OR T OR TONY))
S15      5777   S S1 AND S2
S16       296   S S15 AND (S3 OR S4)
S17        21   S S16 AND S6
S18         5   S S17 AND S7
S19         5   RD  (unique items)
S20       213   S S12 (10N) (LOAN? ? OR CREDIT OR DEBT? ? OR
LINE? ? (1W) CREDIT OR LEASE? ? OR LENDING OR PORTFOLIO? ?)
S21      5859   S S2 OR S20
S22       253   S S21 AND S5
S23        17   S S22 AND S6
S24         4   S S23 AND S7
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S25         3   S S24 NOT S19
S26       101   S S21 AND S3
S27        70   S S26 AND (S4 OR S5 OR S6 OR S7 OR S8 OR S9 OR
S10 OR S11)
S28        67   RD  (unique items)
S29        65   S S28 NOT (S19 OR S25)
S30        32   S S29 NOT PY>2000
S31         4   S S14 AND (S2 OR S12)
S32         0   S LOOKAHEAD AND STRATEGIC()ANALYTICS
S33      1468   S LOOKAHEAD
S34         6   S STRATEGIC()ANALYTICS
S35         0   S S33 AND S34
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19/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 35)  <u>Links</u>
Dissertation Abs Online
01498850  ORDER NO: AAD96-28049
ESSAYS ON MONEY DEMAND IN AN OPEN ECONOMY AND DEBT MANAGEMENT (ISRAEL, MEXICO)

Author: BONNER, HARRISON DOUGLAS, II
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1996
Corporate Source/Institution: THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY ( 0176 )
Adviser: RAYMOND E. LOMBRA
Source: Volume 5704A of Dissertations Abstracts International.
PAGE 1745 . 89 PAGES
Descriptors: ECONOMICS, GENERAL
Descriptor Codes: 0501

    The first essay examines currency substitution in Israel. Research by Rogers (JMCB, 1992) has provided evidence of an anomalous correlation between the Mexican dollarization ratio and expected peso depreciation. This is attributed to "convertibility risk"; that is, the possibility that full convertibility between Mexdollars and actual dollars will not be maintained. This essay examines whether the anomaly is unique to Mexico, or if it also holds for Israel during the 1985 stabilization, when massive conversions of dollar-linked accounts into shekels took place. This question is addressed by estimating the demand for dollars relative to domestic currency in Israel using a multivariate time series model with a relative money demand equation. Single-equation models are also estimated. In addition, this study analyzes the relationship between credible government policy and convertibility risk. Finally, this research examines the role of currency substitution and a successful stabilization plan in Israel. The results of this study offer further insight into the properties of money demand in an open-economy context.
    In the second essay, U.S. Treasury debt management is examined. One of the ongoing debates in the Treasury debt management literature is the effects of changes in the maturity composition of the debt on interest rates. The majority of the literature suggests that direct effects are small. This research examines whether changes in the maturity composition of the debt affect interest rates indirectly through the signaling of changes in future macroeconomic policy. This essay contributes to the Treasury debt management and signaling literature by establishing the theoretical foundations and analyzing the resulting hypothesis. Specifically, a Treasury reaction function is used to examine the conduct of debt management policy and the signaling hypothesis.

^ 19/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 35)  <u>Links</u>
Dissertation Abs Online
01333258  ORDER NO: AAD94-06408
SIGNALING, CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO REGULATIONS, AND THE RECOGNITION OF LOAN IMPAIRMENT BY COMMERCIAL BANKS

Author: LIU, SHUEN-ZEN
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1993

Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH ( 0178 )
CHAIRMAN: JAMES M. PATTON
Source: Volume 5409A of Dissertations Abstracts International.
PAGE 3504 . 185 PAGES
Descriptors: BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, ACCOUNTING; BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION,
BANKING
Descriptor Codes: 0272; 0770

   This dissertation examines how managerial incentives can affect financial report recognition of
loan impairments in the banking industry. Specifically, factors related to the loan loss provision
expense (LLP), loan loss charge-offs (LLC), and loan loss reserve (LLR) decisions are investigated.
   Assuming that loan impairment recognition consists of a discretionary and a nondiscretionary
component, this dissertation first develops a model in which managers use the discretionary loan loss
provision as a signal to resolve information asymmetry between banking firms and the capital
market. It is shown that a fully separating signaling equilibrium exists if two conditions hold: (1)
regulatory costs which result from the capital adequacy ratio regulations are increasing in the level of
the discretionary loan loss provision; and (2) expected future cash flows of the bank can be revealed
with positive probability by information other than the discretionary loan loss provision. The
signaling model predicts that the discretionary loan loss provision is increasing in the levels of
expected future cash flows, the equity-to-asset ratio, and the amount of unrealized security gains.
Other managerial incentive factors identified as important in previous research on asset impairment
recognition are also included in the model of the discretionary loan loss provision. These factors are
the primary capital adequacy ratio regulation, the cost of equity, management change, income-
smoothing, and big-bath incentives.
   Based on previous asset impairment research, the discretionary loan loss charge-offs decisions are
hypothesized to be affected by the primary capital adequacy ratio regulation, tax-saving incentives,
and management change. Exogenous variables which may affect the non-discretionary loan loss
provision and loan loss charge-offs decisions (e.g., local, national, and international economic
conditions) are controlled by also including them in the models of the loan loss provision and loan
loss charge-offs. Finally, the loan loss reserve decision is examined through the loan loss provision
and loan loss charge-offs decisions via the accounting identity prescribed by accounting guides.
   The hypotheses developed in this dissertation are empirically tested using the Seemingly Unrelated
Regression analysis for the loan loss provision, loan loss charge-offs, and loan loss reserve decisions
of 143 U.S. bank holding companies in the 1987-1990 period. The results support the signaling
hypothesis, the primary capital adequacy ratio regulation hypothesis, senior management change
hypothesis, and the big-bath hypothesis.

19/5/4 (Item 1 from file: 139)  Links
   Fulltext available through:   STIC Full Text Retrieval Options
EconLit
976532
Title: A Percolation Approach to Modeling Credit Loss Distribution under Contagion
Author: Focardi, Sergio M.; Fabozzi, Frank J.
Author Affiliation: Intertek Group, Paris; Yale U
Journal Name: Journal of Risk ,
Journal Volume & Issue: 7 1 ,
Pages: 75-94

Abstract: In this paper, we suggest that, in addition to common exogenous factors, the structure of links in the economy might have a bearing on credit loss distributions. Insight gained from considering the structure of links would help in understanding not only how risky obligors might get but also how deeply a crisis might affect credit portfolios as a function of the internal structure of the economy. The theory of multiple interacting agents can provide both the conceptual framework and statistical tools for modeling the structure of links in the economy. The theory allows one to consider a connectivity parameter of the economy, bringing important insight to credit risk correlations. Using percolation theory, we offer an explanation as to why alpha-stable distributions might serve as a model for credit risk. We also demonstrate how the model presented in this paper can be naturally integrated into the framework of reduced-form models of credit risk. Correlations due to common exogenous factors are integrated with correlations due to contagion effects.
Descriptor(s) (1991 to present): Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure (G320); Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope (L250)


19/5/5 (Item 2 from file: 139) Links
  Fulltext available through: STIC Full Text Retrieval Options
EconLit
849487
Title: An Analysis of SBA Loan Defaults by Maturity Structure
Author: Glennon, Dennis; Nigro, Peter
Author Affiliation: Comptroller of the Currency; Bryant U
Journal Name: Journal of Financial Services Research ,
Journal Volume & Issue: 28 1-3 ,
Pages: 77-111
Publication Date: 2005
Language: English
Availability: http://www.springerlink.com/link.asp?id=102934
DOI: doi:10.1007/s10693-005-4357-3
ISSN: 0920-8550
Document Type: Journal Article
Abstract Indicator: Abstract
Abstract: The financial intermediation literature on small business lending focuses on the determinants and costs to credit access. There is, however, little research examining the repayment behavior of small firms that actually receive loans. In this paper, we address this shortcoming in the literature by examining the default behavior of a sample of Small Business Administration 7(a) guaranteed loans with three distinct maturity structures. We employ a discrete-time hazard approach and show that SBA defaults are time-dependent and that the factors impacting default behavior, as well as its timing, are maturity specific. Specifically, we show the importance of loan maturity, seasoning, economic conditions, and other firm-specific factors in predicting the likelihood of SBA loan defaults.
Descriptor(s) (1991 to present): Banks; Other Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions;

Mortgages (G210); Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure (G320); Credit; Firm; Intermediation; Lending
Company Names (Dialog generated): Small Business Administration

^25/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 35) <u>Links</u>
Dissertation Abs Online
01452868 ORDER NO: AADAA-I9543164
STOCK EXCESS RETURNS, RISK, AND BUSINESS CONDITIONS: EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRY PORTFOLIOS

Author: DOONG, SHUH-CHYI
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1995
Corporate Source/Institution: DREXEL UNIVERSITY ( 0065 )
Source: Volume 5609A of Dissertations Abstracts International.
PAGE 3681 . 192 PAGES
Descriptors: ECONOMICS, FINANCE ; ECONOMICS, COMMERCE-BUSINESS ; BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, MANAGEMENT
Descriptor Codes: 0508; 0505; 0454

The objective of this dissertation is to provide the first attempt to make detailed analyses on the time series behavior of industry portfolios. More specifically, this dissertation opens a new avenue for exploring the relationship between risks and excess returns on the industry level and gives the practitioners insight into the time series properties of industry excess returns and volatilities.

According to the preliminary analyses, the evidence shows that there are different behaviors of industry returns across industries. The evidence also shows that for most industry portfolios, the average means and volatilities are significantly different from the market portfolio. In trying to find the sources that cause different industry portfolios to behave differently, the first approach is to investigate how industry excess returns respond to the change in macroeconomic information. The second approach is to look directly at the systematic risk measures of different industries. Finally, I provide additional insight into the nature of time-varying excess returns and their relationship with the different kinds of risks on the industry level.

In general, all the industry excess returns are significantly related to at least one state variable. However, the exposure to the change in macroeconomic information may not be the same for all industries. Another important finding is that business conditions can affect the responses of industry excess return to the economic indicators. In particular, the industry excess returns are more sensitive to the change of economic indicators when the economy is in recession. I also find that the systematic risks of industries are not constant over time. In addition, the large shocks in industry betas seem to be associated with business conditions, particularly around turning points and during recession period. Among all the risks I considered, the unexpected market volatility is the most important factor in explaining the movements of industry excess returns.

This dissertation provides a means of disaggregating the whole stock market into industry analyses. Investors may find answers here if they want to avoid some of the risks attached to investments and to detect new opportunities. Moreover, business managers who quickly recognize a change in macroeconomic information or special events could launch either a recession or an expansion strategy to optimize the value of the company. Finally, economists can gain more knowledge and build up more general theoretical models to make a further contribution to the

industry area.

^ 25/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 35)  Links
01348683  ORDER NO: AAD94-09945
THE USE OF ACCOUNTING ACCRUALS AS A DEFENSIVE STRATEGY TO DETER
TAKEOVERS

Author: PASTORIA, GAIL
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1993
Corporate Source/Institution: KENT STATE UNIVERSITY ( 0101 )
Director: PERVAIZ ALAM
Source: Volume 5411A of Dissertations Abstracts International.
PAGE 4167 . 253 PAGES
Descriptors: BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, ACCOUNTING; BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION,
MANAGEMENT
Descriptor Codes: 0272; 0454

  Various authors have made suggestions in the accounting literature that management might be
motivated to use accounting decisions as a means to avoid unwanted takeover attempts. This
dissertation addressed these suggestions. There are at least two approaches that management could
take in using accounting decisions to manage earnings. First, they could attempt to increase income
either to appear to be better managers or to make the takeover more costly through a higher stock
price. Second, they could attempt to smooth income away from extreme levels so that the firm would
be less noticeable to potential bidders. Either approach would indicate that avoiding a takeover was
an incentive to manage earnings.
  One way that management could control earnings is through the management of accounting
accruals. Accounting accruals are the difference between reported income and cash flows. There are
numerous ways that accruals could be managed including adjustment to the allowance for bad debts
and adjustment to the warranty reserve. The general methodology used in existing accrual studies is
to calculate and test the significance of unexpected accruals, which are the difference between actual
accruals and expected accruals. Four expectation models were used to estimate expected accruals: (1)
random walk; (2) a basic time series; (3) a linear model based on firm specific economic factors,
and; (4) a linear model of one specific accrual--the allowance for bad debts.
  This study provided a valuable insight into management behavior. The results, in general,
indicated that management did not use accounting accruals to deter the takeover attempt. This
evidence will aid the standard setting bodies in accounting in determining the level of discretion and
flexibility that they will allow in the use of accounting methods and procedures.

 25/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 35)  Links
1059112   ORDER NO: AAD89-06546
BANK FINANCE, INTERMEDIATION COSTS, AND MACROECONOMIC ACTIVITY:
AN EXAMINATION OF BRAZIL

This thesis examines the importance of bank-intermediated credit for macroeconomic behavior in Brazil. Brazil is an interesting environment for studying the link between financial intermediation and business fluctuations because markets for equity and other forms of direct credit are not well developed. The thesis consists of three essays: the first is theoretical and the last two are empirical.

In the first essay, I add bank intermediation to an intertemporal model of consumption, saving, and production. Bank lending services are important because firms require bank credit to employ inputs for production. Since no perfect substitutes for bank-intermediated credit are available, shocks affecting the cost and level of financial intermediation affect aggregate output, real interest rates, and other real variables. In addition, the model predicts procyclical movements in bank credit, deposits, and the loan rate.

In the second essay, I examine the impact of credit intermediation on aggregate activity, using monthly observations for the period 1969 to 1985 and over subperiods. A major obstacle is isolating the effects of credit intermediation from the effects of the money stock. The two variables are likely to move closely together, since bank liabilities are major components of the money stock. I add proxies for credit intermediation to reduced form regressions of money or prices on output. Credit intermediation does not predict output variations, given money or prices. The predictive value of money or prices to output is not robust to different specifications of money and price growth.

In the third essay, I examine whether aggregate time series data from Brazil can help distinguish between two views relating credit intermediation and aggregate activity: (a) credit moves endogenously with business fluctuations, and (b) changes in the cost and level of credit intermediation not only respond to macroeconomic fluctuations, but also amplify them. Vector autoregressions are estimated that include measures of credit intermediation, business insolvencies, and output. Structural relationships among contemporaneous shocks are specified that imply restrictions only on the reduced form covariance matrix of disturbances. The evidence is consistent with both views. The data cannot distinguish among distinct structural relationships.

Language: English   Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Economic aspects (E); Theoretical (T)

Abstract: The most important variables in determining the net interest cost of general obligation bonds proved to be call provision, size of issue, maturity, investment rating, coupon rate, and debt/capita. Those variables of greatest relevance to the cost of revenue bonds were issue size, maturity, number of competitive bids, multiplicative regression. The models revealed that the investment rating and coupon rate elasticities were somewhat higher for the revenue bonds than for the general obligations. The size of issue variable and the debt/capita variable were significant in both models, but of opposite sign. The call provision does not seem to be important to the cost of revenue issues whereas it is to general obligation issues.  ( 2 Refs)
 Subfile: C
Descriptors: financial data processing; modelling
Identifiers: net interest cost elasticities; general obligation bonds; call provision; maturity; investment rating; debt/capita; revenue bonds; issue size; number of competitive bids; multiplicative regression; models
Class Codes: C1290D (Economics and business)


30/5/4 (Item 3 from file: 35)  Links

01748298  ORDER NO: AADAA-I9976938
The savings rate and its determinants: A time-series approach

Author: Paul, Rodney Joseph
Degree: Ph.D.
Year: 2000
Corporate Source/Institution: Clemson University ( 0050 )
Adviser: William R. Dougan
Source: Volume 6106A of Dissertations Abstracts International.
PAGE 2394 . 93 PAGES
Descriptors: ECONOMICS, GENERAL
Descriptor Codes: 0501
ISBN: 0-599-82815-3

   Time series techniques of cointegration and error-correction are used to investigate the savings rate of developed economies. Cointegration is established between real savings and real gross domestic product. This implies a long-run relationship between the variables. Determinants used in prior research are tested for their order of integration and included in an error-correction model to establish short-run relationships. Variables such as real money balances, real credit, and age dependency are found to have a short-run effect on the savings rate.
   In addition to determinants from previous research, a new determinant is added to the savings function, the real effective exchange rate. Real appreciations or depreciations change relative prices of goods. This can change the savings and consumption decision. The real effective exchange rate

was found to be a significant determinant of the savings rate in the short run.

^30/5/8 (Item 7 from file: 35)  Links

01473035  ORDER NO: AADAA-I9612597
COST OF ISSUING DEBT: AN ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE NET
INTEREST COST OF STATE BONDS

Author: CHEN, LI-KANZ
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1995
Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS ( 0158 )
Source: Volume 5612A of Dissertations Abstracts International.
PAGE 4940 . 145 PAGES
Descriptors: POLITICAL SCIENCE, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ; POLITICAL SCIENCE,
GENERAL ; ECONOMICS, FINANCE
Descriptor Codes: 0617; 0615; 0508

   American states have faced increasing financial pressure since the 1970s. The tax revolt movement
in late 1970s, major reductions in federal grants-in-aid in the 1980s, and enactment of the 1986 Tax
Reform Act have affected state financial conditions. As a result, issuing bonds has become the most
expedient way to provide states with capital financing. The need for a better understanding of the
factors influencing the cost of state debt has become widely recognized.
   The major purpose of this dissertation is to explore the determinants of interest cost for state
bonds. Various kinds of variables pertaining to issue characteristics, market characteristics,
economic conditions, and political variables were statistically tested to assess their impact on the
interest cost of state bonds. A number of studies have focused on the factors influencing the interest
cost of local government bonds, but these factors have not been empirically studied for state bonds.
Scholars have identified such variables as the market rate of interest, percentage change in gross
national product, callability, length to final maturity, number of bids, and credit rating to be
significant in determining the interest cost of local debt. This research examines the variables found
to be significant for local bonds, as well as some factors unique to state bonds, e.g., the types state
agencies issuing debt and the effect of different state income tax policies.
   Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression is used to explore the determinants of interest cost for
state bonds. Six research questions about various factors influencing interest cost were examined in
this study.
   Findings from this research suggest that state bonds perform differently in the financial markets
than their local counterparts and the determinants of interest rates are somewhat different for state
and local bonds. This study contributes to an understanding of the factors influencing the interest cost
of state bonds. Knowledge of these factors affecting state borrowing cost is vital to understand the
workings of the American federal system, and it also helps state policy makers reduce interest costs
by adjusting their strategies for financing long-term debt.

 30/5/9 (Item 8 from file: 35)  Links

01429788  ORDER NO: AADAA-I9529553
TOWARD A NEW THEORY OF MORTGAGE POINTS (DISCOUNT POINTS)

Author: WEINSTEIN, DAVID ROEY
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1994
Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY ( 0028 )
Chair: ROBERT H. EDELSTEIN
Source: Volume 5605A of Dissertations Abstracts International.
PAGE 1917 . 152 PAGES
Descriptors: ECONOMICS, FINANCE; BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, BANKING;
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, MARKETING
Descriptor Codes: 0508; 0770; 0338

   Mortgage choice has been cited in past literature as a signal regarding a borrower's private information. Until, now the literature has viewed the choice of discount points as an indicator of the borrower's expected time horizon. Yet, the literature has also viewed the choice of loan duration or maturity as an indicator of a borrower's expected time horizon. This thesis resolves the apparent redundancy by modelling mortgage points as a device used to separate borrowers by their levels of uncertainty regarding their time horizons once lenders have separated them by expected horizon using loan maturity. A model is developed where the borrower's choice and the lender's offer menu are functions of each other's utility maximizing moves in a dynamic game. A dynamic programming algorithm is used to price loans and model borrower behavior. Intuition is provided regarding why and when lenders desire to separate borrowers by uncertainty about their time horizons. Intuition is also provided regarding the borrower's choice of points. The seminal Rothschild and Stiglitz (1986) is revisited in the presence of transaction costs. A Rothschild Stiglitz separating equilibrium with a continuum of consumer types is possible in a world of transaction costs. The model is tested using a rich data set of mortgage loans containing information on loan and borrower characteristics as well as points paid. the tests support the theoretical assertion that uncertain borrowers prefer loans with fewer discount points than their certain cohorts, certeris paribus and the maintained assumption that borrowers choosing loans with same maturity have the same expected time horizon. Insight on the effects of borrower and other loan characteristics on prepayment behavior is also provided.


30/5/11 (Item 10 from file: 35)  Links
Dissertation Abs Online
01361910  ORDER NO: AAD94-18503
THE LENDING BEHAVIOR OF GLOBAL BANKS: A RELATIVE COMPARISON OF
UNITED STATES VS. NON-UNITED STATES BANKS

Author: CHEN, CHIA-PIN
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1994
Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY ( 0102 )
Director: DONALD J. MULLINEAUX
Source: Volume 5502A of Dissertations Abstracts International.
PAGE 316 . 122 PAGES
Descriptors: BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, BANKING; ECONOMICS, FINANCE

Descriptor Codes: 0770; 0508

   Relatively little is known about the characteristics of commercial loans generated by large foreign banks relative to loans originated by domestic banking institutions. Available studies focus almost exclusively on aggregate data and fail to investigate individual loan characteristics. The purpose of this study is to examine in some detail loan characteristics such as size, maturity, borrower sales, borrower credit rating, lead-lender share, loan purpose, loan type, fees, and the pricing of loans generated by global banks outside the United States. We also compare these characteristics with those of loans generated by large domestic banking organizations. We find evidence of systematic differences with respect to several of these dimensions.
   Based on the Black/Scholes option pricing theory, we develop a model relating loan rates to same of these loan characteristics, including loan size, maturity, borrower's sales, upfront fees, whether the loan is syndicated or non-syndicated or secured vs. unsecured, the credit rating of the borrower and loan purpose. Several econometric tests on the model suggest these independent variables explain the variations of the loan rate quite well. The comparative results between U.S. banks and non-U.S. banks indicate that there are no significant differences in the loan pricing processes of U.S. banks relative to non-U.S. banks for the sample consisting of publicly-rated borrowers. However, when the sample consists of nonrated borrowers, the differences between the two sets of banks become significant.
   Also, for nonrated borrowers, we find that the estimated loan rates at non-U.S. banks are significantly lower than those at U.S. banks by about 7.9%. A time series analysis finds that no time effects are present in the loan pricing model. Consequently, we fail to support a hypothesized rationale involving the cost of capital as an explanation for the lower rates at non-U.S. banks.
   The data for this study are obtained from a private database compiled by the Loan Pricing Corporation in New York. The package contains detailed information on 11,381 loan facilities established during 1987-92. Some 1,666 different lenders are in the database, about 500 of which are global banks outside the United States.


30/5/13 (Item 12 from file: 35)  Links
Dissertation Abs Online
01234916  ORDER NO: AAD92-23828
ON THE DETERMINANTS OF A BORROWING COUNTRY'S CREDITWORTHINESS IN A DEBT RESCHEDULING CONTEXT

Author: WANG, WEI
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1992
Corporate Source/Institution: FORDHAM UNIVERSITY ( 0072 )
Co-directors: ROBERT BRENT; DOMINICK SALVATORE
Source: Volume 5304A of Dissertations Abstracts International.
PAGE 1208 . 173 PAGES
Descriptors: BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, BANKING; ECONOMICS, FINANCE; BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, MANAGEMENT
Descriptor Codes: 0770; 0508; 0454

   To evaluate the creditworthiness of borrowing countries in a debt rescheduling environment, this study explores the spread determination models, in which the variation in spread among various

borrowers is explained primarily as a function of their perceived riskiness. Along the line of the Feder & Just model and the Edwards model, a reformulation is made to extend these two models into a multiperiod profit-maximizing spread determination model. This study classifies the debt rescheduling risk determinant into three major components: the rescheduling cost attributes, the country characteristics and the loan parameter vector. The data for rescheduling loans from commercial banks in this study will cover an 11 year period (1980-90) including 256 debt rescheduling observations in 42 rescheduling countries. While the empirical estimates satisfy the theoretical framework, Chow tests have shown that the structural stability needs to be implemented by a fixed-effect specification which allows for constant term and slopes varying across countries and time. A 2SLS specification has been conducted to investigate the assumed simultaneity between loan maturity and loan spread, and between management fees and loan spread. Finally, this study creates a modified spread determination model by factoring management fees into loan spread and shows it to be more accurate on risk projection.

The major conclusions from this study are: (i) Short-run (liquidity) variables have more explanatory power than long-run (solvency) variables in evaluating debt rescheduling risk. (ii) Specific country risk is less important than time related market conditions. (iii) Current aggregate investment by a country does not necessarily reduce its rescheduling risk. (iv) Loan parameters make a significant contribution to rescheduling explanation and prediction. (v) Historical rescheduling behavior provides little negative impact on borrowers' creditworthiness. (vi) Management fees need to be included as part of the spread and cannot be ignored.


30/5/16 (Item 15 from file: 35) <u>Links</u>
Dissertation Abs Online
919047  ORDER NO: AAD86-11434
THREE ESSAYS ON: TAX EFFECTS IN THE CORPORATE AND GOVERNMENT BOND MARKETS (CAPITAL STRUCTURE)

Author: ROSENGREN, ERIC
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1986
Corporate Source/Institution: THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - MADISON ( 0262 )
Source: Volume 4704A of Dissertations Abstracts International.
PAGE 1431 . 153 PAGES
Descriptors: ECONOMICS, FINANCE
Descriptor Codes: 0508

This dissertation examines the role that taxes play in explaining unusual patterns in new issues of corporate debt and the pricing of debt instruments. The first essay provides a theoretical model to explain why firms alter the maturity structure of their debt over the business cycle. Using a dynamic classical model, a relation between private debt and macroeconomic variables is shown to exist when capital gains are taxed at favorable rate relative to ordinary income.

The second essay estimates the demand for new issues of long-term corporate debt. Two hypotheses are tested. The first assumes that investors maximize the after-tax returns of securities. The second assumes that investors engage in satisficing, rather than profit maximizing behavior. Empirical tests provide strong support for the satisficing model and somewhat weaker support for the differential tax hypothesis.

The third essay empirically examines how taxes affect the price of government securities selling at

a discount. Because of an anomaly in the tax code, investors who purchase bonds issued prior to July 1984 and selling at a discount can guarantee that part of their return is taxed at the favorable capital gains rate. The study concludes that arbitrage opportunities prevent a sizable tax effect in the daily price movement of securities, but that there may be a tax effect over a longer period of time.

A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INVOLUNTARY TERMINATION AND SELF ESTEEM: ADMINISTRATIVE IMPLICATIONS

Author: GALLAGHER, J. PAUL
Degree: ED.D.
Year: 1985
Corporate Source/Institution: NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY ( 0160 )
Source: Volume 4610A of Dissertations Abstracts International.
PAGE 2871 . 178 PAGES
Descriptors: EDUCATION, ADMINISTRATION
Descriptor Codes: 0514

   This study was based on the premise that involuntary termination is a critical experience for people. In particular, reactions to the critical event of involuntary termination from work were analyzed. It is maintained that the examination of these reactions provide administrators and other human development practitioners with pertinent information.
   In addition to the reported reactions, the self esteem, the locus of control and relevant demographic data were gathered. A set of hypotheses were formulated as to the role of each of these factors in the individual reaction.
   The subject group consisted of 259 adults, aged 18-65. The data collected was treated to a multivariate analysis of variance and covariance with repeated measures.
   Of the four hypotheses tested, only the first was clearly demonstrated. A summary of the findings are: (1) The impact of involuntary termination did differ according to the perceptions of how the situation was presented. Those situations viewed most unfair also resulted in less positive impact. (2) The subject's self esteem did not affect his/her perceptions of involuntary termination. (3) Of the selected demographic variables (sex, age, level of debt, education completed), only debt situation had an overall effect with perceptions of involuntary methods. Those subjects with fair amounts of debt perceived situations #1 ("soft merited") and #2 ("soft unmerited") as more unfair. Analysis showed there was an interactive effect of sex by debt situation by education level. (4) Subjects with internal locus of control were impacted more positively than those with an external locus of control only in response to the #1 method. There was no difference in means between internal locus of control subjects and external locus of control subjects in the other methods.
   Implications include: (1) Organizations must recognize the importance and validity of the human resource management functions. (2) Both the cognitive and affective needs of the terminated individuals must be addressed. (3) The focus for terminated employees must shift in the measurement of self esteem from work competencies to nonoccupational skills and competencies. (4) Involuntary termination situations must be presented in a way that maximizes feelings of control, adequacy and competence. (Abstract shortened with permission of author.)

30/5/18 (Item 17 from file: 35)  <u>Links</u>
Dissertation Abs Online
867663  ORDER NO: AAD84-27952
OPTIMAL TAXATION OVER TIME AND THE TIME INCONSISTENCY PROBLEM

This dissertation research studies two related questions concerning dynamically optimal fiscal policies: the structure of optimal taxation over time and the potential time inconsistency of such taxation. Chapter One is concerned with the optimal pattern of taxation over time, given that the government must raise revenue to finance a specified time path of government expenditures. In a simple economy without capital, we first derive a general formula of optimal taxation and then give an intuitive interpretation. In contrast with some previous studies, e.g., Barro (JPE, 1979), it turns out that the optimal taxation structure depends, among other things, on individuals' preferences and productivities. Only under some special conditions does optimal taxation have a uniform structure over time. It is, however, typically desirable for the government to smooth tax rates by issuing public debt.

Lucas and Stokey (JME, 1983) show that optimal taxation policy is time inconsistent in general. However, they demonstrate that with a rich enough menu of assets, a particular debt structure will make optimal policy time consistent. Chapter two provides an economic explanation of these results. First, we know that optimal taxation formulae take into account the government's ability to influence market prices of assets. Second, in the absence of precommitment, time inconsistency occurs because the government can lower the present value of its expenditures and thus reduce the distortion from taxation by choosing to postpone taxation. Third, this approach indicates that a time inconsistent policy inflicts capital losses. Finally, a particular structure of public debt can lead the government to 'internalize' such potential capital losses and, hence, yields a time consistent policy.

Chapter three is an exploratory study of the public debt in the U.S. from 1916 to 1982. First, a brief history of the U.S. public debt management is provided. Second, a time series data of the average maturity of marketable interest-bearing debt is constructed. Finally, the behavior of this average maturity series is analyzed and compared with the predictions of the theoretical analyses in the first two chapters.

30/5/26 (Item 1 from file: 139)  <u>Links</u>
EconLit
718812

Title: Risk-Based Capital Standards and the Riskiness of Bank Portfolios: Credit and Factor Risks

Author: Grenadier, Steven R.; Hall, Brian J.
Author Affiliation: Unlisted; Unlisted

Abstract: Bank risk-based capital (RBC) standards require banks to hold differing amounts of capital for different classes of assets, based almost entirely on a credit risk criterion. The paper provides both a theoretical and empirical framework for evaluating such standards. A model outlining a pricing methodology for loans subject to default risk is presented. The model shows that the returns on such loans are affected by the complicated interaction of the likelihood of default, the consequences of default, term structure variables, and the pricing of factor risks in the economy. When we examine whether the risk weights accurately reflect bank asset risk, we find that the weights fail even in their limited goal of correctly quantifying credit risk. For example, our findings indicate that the RBC weights overpenalize home mortgages, which have an average credit loss of 13 basis points, relative to commercial and consumer loans. The RBC rules also contain a significant bias against direct mortgages relative to mortgage-backed securities. In addition, we find large differences in the credit riskiness of loans within the 100 percent weight class and potentially large benefits to loan diversification, neither of which are considered in the RBC regulations. We also examine other types of bank risk by estimating a simple factor model that decomposes loan risk into term structure, default, and market risk. One implication of our findings is that although banks have reallocated their portfolios in ways intended by the RBC standards, they may have merely substituted one type of risk (term structure risk) for others (default and market risk), of which the net effect is unknown.

## ~~Non-Patent Literature Abstracts cont.

EBSCOhost
       Wednesday, September 24, 2008 5:39:52 PM
       # Query Limiters/Expanders Last Run Via Results
       S7 predict*** and behavior and loan* Search modes - Boolean/Phrase
       Interface - EBSCOhost
       Search Screen - Advanced Search
       Database - Internet and Personal Computing Abstracts 0
       S6 "strategic analytics" Search modes - Boolean/Phrase Interface -
       EBSCOhost
       Search Screen - Advanced Search
       Database - Internet and Personal Computing Abstracts 1
       S5 lookahead Search modes - Boolean/Phrase Interface - EBSCOhost
       Search Screen - Advanced Search
       Database - Internet and Personal Computing Abstracts 0
       S4 PREDICTING BEHAVIOR Search modes - Boolean/Phrase Interface -
EBSCOhost

       Search Screen - Advanced Search
       Database - Internet and Personal Computing Abstracts 3
       S3 VINTAGE MATURATION Search modes - Boolean/Phrase Interface -
EBSCOhost
       Search Screen - Advanced Search
       Database - Internet and Personal Computing Abstracts 0
       S2 predict*** 5N behavior 5N loan* Search modes - Boolean/Phrase
Interface
       - EBSCOhost
       Search Screen - Advanced Search
       Database - Internet and Personal Computing Abstracts 0
       S1 vintage loan* Search modes - Boolean/Phrase Interface - EBSCOhost
       Search Screen - Advanced Search
       Database - Internet and Personal Computing Abstracts 0

## ~~Non-Patent Literature Full-Text

[File 625] American Banker Publications 1981-2008/Jun 26
(c) 2008 American Banker. All rights reserved.
*File 625: This file no longer updates. Use Newsroom Files 989 and 990 for current records.*

[File 268] Banking Info Source 1981-2008/Sep W2
(c) 2008 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rights reserved.

[File 626] Bond Buyer Full Text 1981-2008/Jul 07
(c) 2008 Bond Buyer. All rights reserved.
*File 626: This file no longer updates. Use Newsroom Files 989 and 990 for current records.*

[File 267] Finance & Banking Newsletters 2008/Sep 15
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[File 485] Accounting & Tax DB 1971-2008/Sep W2
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[File 996] NewsRoom 2000-2003
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[File 15] ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2008/Sep 24
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[File 16] Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2008/Sep 15
(c) 2008 Gale/Cengage. All rights reserved.
*File 16: Because of updating irregularities, the banner and the update (UD=) may vary.*

[File 148] Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2008/Sep 22
(c) 2008 Gale/Cengage. All rights reserved.
*File 148: The CURRENT feature is not working in File 148. See HELP NEWS148.*

[File 160] Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
(c) 1999 The Gale Group. All rights reserved.

[File 275] Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2008/Sep 12
(c) 2008 Gale/Cengage. All rights reserved.

[File 621] Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2008/Sep 03
(c) 2008 Gale/Cengage. All rights reserved.

[File 9] Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2008/Sep 15
(c) 2008 Gale/Cengage. All rights reserved.

[File 20] Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2008/Sep 24
(c) 2008 Dialog. All rights reserved.

[File 610] Business Wire 1999-2008/Sep 24
(c) 2008 Business Wire. All rights reserved.
*File 610: File 610 now contains data from 3/99 forward. Archive data (1986-2/99) is available in File 810.*

[File 613] PR Newswire 1999-2008/Sep 24
*File 613: File 613 now contains data from 5/99 forward. Archive data (1987-4/99) is available in File 813.*

[File 624] McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2008/Sep 24
*File 624: Journal updates now current*

[File 636] Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2008/Sep 16

[File 634] San Jose Mercury Jun 1985-2008/Sep 16

[File 810] Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28

[File 813] PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30

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 ; d s
Set     Items   Description
S1    7081528   S (PREDICT??? OR FORECAST??? OR MODEL??? OR
MODELL??? OR STRESS()TEST??? OR ANALYSIS OR ANALYZ??? OR
PROJECT??? OR FUTURE) (10N) (BEHAVIOR? ? OR IMPACT??? OR
PERFORMANCE OR PERFORM??? OR EFFECT??? OR FACTOR? ? OR REACTION?
? OR REACT??? OR RESPOND??? OR RESPONSE? ? OR CONDITION? ? OR
VARIABLE? ?)
S2     178115   S S1 (10N) (LOAN? ? OR CREDIT OR DEBT? ? OR
LINE? ? (1W) CREDIT OR LEASE? ? OR LENDING OR PORTFOLIO? ?)
S3      11947   S (MATURATION OR AGE OR MATUR??? OR VINTAGE OR
DECOMPOS???) (5N) (LOAN? ? OR CREDIT OR DEBT? ? OR LINE? ? (1W)
CREDIT OR LEASE? ? OR COMPONENT? ?)
S4      21444   S (EXOGENOUS OR OUTSIDE OR EXTERNAL?? OR
COMPETITIVE) (5N) (IMPACT? ? OR EFFECT? ? OR INFLUENCE? ? OR
ISSUE? ? OR FACTOR? ? OR SHOCK? ? OR VARIABLE? ? OR CONDITION? ?
OR CHANG???)
S5      19460   S SEASON OR SEASONS OR SEASONAL OR SEASONALITY
OR TIME(1W)YEAR OR TIME()SERIES OR CALENDAR()YEAR
S6      36224   S (MANAGEMENT?? OR MANAGERIAL OR EXECUTIVE? ? OR
CEO OR DIRECTOR? ? OR BUSINESS) (5N) (HISTORICAL OR HISTORY OR
DECISION? ? OR ACTION? ? OR POLICY OR POLICIES OR RESPONSE? ? OR
RESPOND??? OR REACT??? OR REACTION? ? OR CHANG???)
S7      74522   S (ECONOMIC OR MACROECONOMIC) (5N) (IMPACT? ? OR
EFFECT? ? OR INFLUENCE? ? OR ISSUE? ? OR FACTOR? ? OR SHOCK? ?
OR VARIABLE? ? OR CONDITION? ? OR ENVIRONMENT OR SITUATION? ? OR
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INDICATOR? ? OR DATA OR OUTLOOK OR ACTIVITY OR EVENT? ? OR
CHANGE? ?) OR ECONOMY
S8      52094   S MARKETING OR ADS OR ADVERTI?ING? ? OR ADVERT?
? OR AD OR ADVERTISEMENT? ?
S9      104547  S DEMOGRAPH? OR POPULATION()BASED OR AGE OR SEX
OR ECONOMIC()STATUS OR EDUCATION OR INCOME OR EMPLOYMENT OR
TREND? ? OR MARKET()RESEARCH OR SEGMENTATION
S10     119961  S ATTRITION OR UTILIZATION OR FEES OR
DELINQUENCY OR WRITE()OFF OR PREPAYMENT OR DELINQUENC??? OR
LOSSES OR DOLLARS OR CASH OR REVENUE OR CREDIT()(LOSS OR RISK)
S11     2106    S NON()LINEAR DYNAMICS OR DECOMPOS? OR
ALGORITHMS
S12     2111    S AU=(BREEDEN, J? OR BREEDEN J? OR BREEDEN (1N)
(J OR JOSEPH OR JOE) OR FRANKLIN, R? OR FRANKLIN R? OR FRANKLIN
(1N) R OR FRANKLIN, D? OR FRANKLIN D? OR FRANKLIN (1N) (D OR
DAVID) OR GIANCOLA, A? OR GIANCOLA A? OR GIANCOLA (1N) (A OR
ANTHONY OR T OR TONY))
S13     3012    S S2 (S) S3
S14     831     S S13 (S) S4
S15     48      S S14 (S) S5
S16     48      S S15 (S) (S6 OR S7 OR S8 OR S9 OR S10 OR S11)
S17     39      RD  (unique items)
S18     0       S S17 NOT PY>2000
S19     1318    S S13 (S) (S4 OR S7)
S20     176     S S19 (S) S6
S21     135     RD  (unique items)
S22     6       S S21 NOT PY>2001
S23     20      S STRATEGIC()ANALYTICS AND LOOKAHEAD
S24     10      RD  (unique items)
S25     291     S S2 (10N) DRIVERS
S26     48      S S25 (S) (ECONOMIC? ? OR MACROECONOMIC? ? OR
ECONOMY)
S27     28      S S26 (S) (MANAGEMENT?? OR MANAGERIAL OR
EXECUTIVE? ? OR CEO OR DIRECTOR? ? OR BUSINESS)
S28     17      RD  (unique items)
S29     578     S VINTAGE (2W) (LOAN? ? OR MATURATION)
S30     27      S S29 (S) S2
S31     24      S S30 NOT S28
S32     19      RD  (unique items)
S33     19      S S32 (S) (S3 OR S4 OR S5 OR S6 OR S7 OR S8 OR
S9 OR S10 OR S11)
S34     25      S S29 (S) DRIVER? ?
S35     16      S S34 NOT (S22 OR S24 OR S28 OR S33)
S36     16      S S35 AND (PREDICT??? OR FORECAST??? OR MODEL???
OR MODELL??? OR STRESS()TEST??? OR ANALYSIS OR ANALYZ??? OR
PROJECT??? OR FUTURE)
S37     17      S S12 AND S2
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S38          11   RD   (unique items)

22/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 996)  Links
NewsRoom 2000-2003
0202514866  15AP0GJK
Repeats: Futures volume and open interest totals-Jan... - Part 2

FWN SELECT
Thursday , January 25, 2001
Journal Code: ALMG  Language: ENGLISH  Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire
Word Count: 27,482

Text:

...purchasing decisions over the Internet, no assurance can be given
of the impact of technological changes on the Company's business nor
of the effects of market acceptance of advances in technology made by
the Company...
...i) Changes in government regulation, including tax rates and their
effects on corporate structure.
  (j) Changes in inflation and other general economic conditions
affecting financial markets, both domestically and
     internationally (e.g., marketable security values as well as...s
results of operations for fiscal year 1998. As of January 1, 1999, the
Mexican economy was no longer considered highly inflationary according
to the SEC staff. Accordingly, subsequent to January...938,831
========= ========= In April 1997, the Company completed the
syndication of a $600,000 revolving credit facility ("Revolving Credit
Facility"). The Revolving Credit Facility matures on April 30, 2002
and contains a facility fee which was 22.5 basis points...


24/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 625)  Links
American Banker Publications
0268108
Household Installs Forecasting Software

American Banker - September 26, 2002 ; Pg. 12 ; Vol. 167 , No. 185
Document Type: Journal Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Word Count: 116

Text:



    Strategic Analytics Inc., a software company that offers products
designed to forecast the behavior of customers in...

...a new client, the mortgage and credit card lender Household

International Inc.
    Household has installed Strategic Analytics' LookAhead forecasting and portfolio intelligence software in several of its largest consumer loan portfolios, the vendor...


Company Names (DIALOG Generated):
Household ; Strategic Analytics Inc


24/3,K/2 (Item 1 from file: 268) <u>Links</u>
Banking Info Source
00442208  258792991 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Household looks ahead
Anonymous
Collections & Credit Risk , v 7 , n 12 , p 18 , Dec 2002  Document Type: Periodical; News
 Language: English  Record Type: Fulltext
Word Count: 397

Abstract:


Strategic Analytics says Household International, the fifth-largest consumer lender in the US, has successfully implemented Strategic Analytics' LookAhead portfolio intelligence and forecasting software across several of their largest consumer loan portfolios.

Text:


Strategic Analytics says Household International, the fifth-- largest consumer lender in the U.S., has successfully implemented Strategic Analytics' LookAhead portfolio intelligence and forecasting software across several of their largest consumer loan portfolios. The move is intended to bring significant new risk management and forecasting capabilities to the organization. LookAhead Software, a full portfolio forecasting system, separates and quantifies the core drivers of portfolio behavior...

...and dollars, such as attrition, utilization, fees, delinquency, write-off, and prepayment. The unique technology, Strategic Analytics says, enables consumer financial services companies and banks to understand and more accurately forecast their...



24/3,K/3 (Item 1 from file: 996) <u>Links</u>
NewsRoom 2000-2003
0517508087  15YC07WQ

Household Installs Forecasting Software

American Banker (USA) , v 167 , n 185 , p 12
Thursday , September 26, 2002
Journal Code: ANYY Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newspaper Section Heading: Technology ISSN: 0002-7561
Word Count: 129

Text:

```
     Strategic Analytics Inc., a software company that offers
products designed

...a new client, the mortgage and credit card lender Household
International Inc.

     Household has installed Strategic Analytics' LookAhead
forecasting and portfolio intelligence software in several of its
largest consumer loan portfolios, the vendor...
```

Company Names: HOUSEHOLD; STRATEGIC ANALYTICS
Dialog Update Date:


24/3,K/4 (Item 2 from file: 996)  Links
NewsRoom 2000-2003
0516507518  15Y907AX
Strategic Analytics Installs LookAhead(TM) Software

PR Newswire
Tuesday , September 24, 2002
Journal Code: ALSA Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire
Word Count: 551
Strategic Analytics Installs LookAhead(TM) Software


Text:

```
SANTA FE, N.M., Sept. 24 /PRNewswire/ -- Strategic Analytics is
pleased to announce an important client relationship with Household
International, the fifth-largest consumer lender in the US. Household
has successfully implemented Strategic Analytics' LookAhead(TM)
portfolio intelligence and forecasting software across several of
their largest consumer loan portfolios to...
```

...capabilities to the organization.

Gary Harman, Group Director, Corporate Credit Risk Management for Household states, "Strategic Analytics has created a platform that is both mathematically rigorous and yet flexible enough to accommodate...

Strategic Analytics' LookAhead(TM) Software, a full portfolio forecasting system, separates and quantifies the core drivers of portfolio...

...dollars, such as attrition, utilization, fees, delinquency, write-off, and prepayment.

David Franklin, CEO of Strategic Analytics, expects success in 2002 to continue for 2003. "We are very pleased with the progress...

The analytic technology contained in the software is patent pending and was developed by Strategic Analytics to specifically address data modeling and forecasting issues in consumer portfolios. The approach is unique...

...statistical or modeling training but should be well qualified in consumer portfolio management concepts.

About Strategic Analytics

Strategic Analytics, founded in 1999, markets a suite of proprietary software products and services to financial services...

...company's website at www.household.com .

For information contact: Charles Hoy, Marketing Director of Strategic Analytics Inc., +1-505-438-9501, ext. 104, or Fax, +1-505-474-4905, hoy@strategicanalytics.com.

MAKE YOUR OPINION COUNT - Click Here

http://tbutton.prnewswire.com/prn/11690X84323728

SOURCE Strategic Analytics

CONTACT: Charles Hoy, Marketing Director of Strategic Analytics Inc., +1-505-438-9501, ext. 104, or Fax, +1-505-474-4905, hoy@strategicanalytics...

Company Names: Strategic Analytics; Household International; HOUSEHOLD INTERNATIONAL INC

Dialog Update Date:

Text:


...1,875,000
2003: 10,940,000

2004: 44,530,000

2005: 75,130,000

Strategic Analytics

3900 Paseo del Sol, Suite 330

Santa Fe, NM 87505

(505) 438-9501

Email: franklin...

...In Attendance: R. David Franklin, CEO and Joseph L. Breeden, Ph.D.,
President Business Description: Strategic Analytics (SA) has developed
a proprietary analytic modeling technology that enables broad new
capabilities for companies...

...their businesses and to quantify the impacts of outside shocks to
their customer portfolios. Our LookAhead software solution (100% Java)
provides a robust simulation of the business and its key drivers...

...rapidly changing business conditions and complex consumer lifecycle
questions present classic and problematic management issues. LookAhead
is designed for financial products such as credit cards, line of
credit/personal loans, auto...

Company Names: ...MICROCHEMLAB; MANAGEMENT; OPTICAL INSIGHTS; MANAGEMENT; PMP SOFTWARE; MANAGEMENT; SENSOLVE, INC.; MANAGEMENT; SILVERWEB PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGIES; MANAGEMENT; STRATEGIC ANALYTICS; MANAGEMENT; VISWAVE DATABASE VISUALIZATION SOLUTIONS; MANAGEMENT; VOYAGER COMMUNICATIONS GROUP, INC.; MANAGEMENT; ZTEC INC.; MANAGEMENT; ALTERNATIVE... ...SYSTEMS; ENGINEERED COLLECTIVES; GRATINGS; KEMTEK PHARMACEUTICALS; MICROCHEMLAB; OPTICAL INSIGHTS; PMP SOFTWARE; SENSOLVE; SILVERWEB PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGIES; STRATEGIC ANALYTICS; VISWAVE DATABASE VISUALIZATION SOLUTIONS; VOYAGER COMMUNICATIONS GROUP; ZTEC; FINANCING GROUP INC; FOUNDERS; EMAIL LTD; EVOLVING...
Dialog Update Date:


28/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 268)  Links
Banking Info Source
(c) 2008 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rights reserved.
00443225   275169881 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Managing merchant default risk
Moore, Matthew A; Gunderson, Cory S
Collections & Credit Risk , v 8 , n 1 , p 42-43 , Jan 2003  Document Type: Periodical; News
 Language: English  Record Type: Fulltext
Word Count: 1,057
ARTICLE REFERENCE NUMBER:


```
...all key risk-related decisions not elevated for consideration by
the risk committee.
     The portfolio management group is responsible for evaluating and
monitoring the macro-level risk profile of the merchant portfolio and
the macro-economic factors impacting it. Portfolio management defines
the analysis to be performed on the merchant portfolio. This group is
charged with identifying potential loss drivers and recommending
policy or procedural changes that address those risk drivers at a
portfolio level...
```


 28/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 268)  Links
Banking Info Source
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00442208  258792991 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Household looks ahead
Anonymous
Collections & Credit Risk , v 7 , n 12 , p 18 , Dec 2002  Document Type: Periodical; News
 Language: English  Record Type: Fulltext
Word Count: 397


Text:

```
...of their largest consumer loan portfolios. The move is intended to
bring significant new risk management and forecasting capabilities to
the organization. LookAhead Software, a full portfolio forecasting
system, separates and quantifies the core drivers of portfolio
behavior: vintage maturation effects, outside impacts from the
economy, policy changes, seasonality, and originations quality. These
measures are then used to automatically model and...
```

```
...more accurately forecast their consumer portfolios, which is
considered a crucial capability during times of economic uncertainty.
Please visit www.strategicanalytics.com for additional information.
```

28/3,K/3 (Item 1 from file: 996) Links
NewsRoom 2000-2003
(c) 2008 Dialog. All rights reserved.
0523520138  15YR0MP9
Top Investment Pros to Test 2003 Strategies

PR Newswire
Monday , October 7, 2002
Journal Code: ALSA  Language: English  Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire
Word Count: 422

Text:

```
...series of peer-to-peer dialogs, interviews, and panel discussions,
conferees will explore the key drivers needed for improved investment
performance including innovative risk management tools, alternative
valuation techniques, advanced equity analysis and style investing for
effective portfolio management.
```

28/3,K/4 (Item 2 from file: 996) Links
NewsRoom 2000-2003
(c) 2008 Dialog. All rights reserved.
0462042409  15UW19F8
Bullrun enhances software.

Fund Action , v 13 , n 23 , p 4(1)
Monday , June 10, 2002
Journal Code: AAKX  Language: English  Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter ISSN: 1054-5956
Word Count: 309

Text:

```
...and president, said the upgraded software will be offered later
this month and will allow portfolio managers to analyze portfolio
performance and their personal performance in real-time. Bullrun's
attribution analysis uncovers the drivers behind a portfolio's
performance, giving professionals insight into whether the stocks they
selected outperformed the market, or whether the...
```

33/8,K/5 (Item 1 from file: 485) Links
Accounting & Tax DB
(c) 2008 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rights reserved.
** FULL-TEXT AVAILABLE IN FORMATS 7 AND 9 **
00785584   Supplier Number: 64828906
Stress and defaults in CMBS deals: Theory and evidence

Word Count: 4165  Line Count: 379
Fall 2000
Geographic Names: United States; US
Descriptors: Studies; Risk; Benchmarks; Real estate; Theory; Investment
Classification Codes: 9190 (CN=United States ); 9130 (CN=Experimental/Theoretical ); 8360
(CN=Real estate ); 3400 (CN=Investment analysis & personal finance ); Accounting & Tax
DB_1971-2008/Sep W2
 Supplier Number: Text:

```
...hand, even if all the loan performance numbers we would like to
have for 1990s vintage loans were available, the problem is that there
is no "stress" in the unwaveringly positive 1990s...
```

38/8,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 268) Links
Banking Info Source
(c) 2008 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rights reserved.
00398552   71046711 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Measuring branch performance

Apr 2001
Word Count: 2,224

Special Features: Photograph
Classification: 8120 (CN=Retail banking); 9190 (CN=United States); 5320 (CN=Quality control)
Descriptors: Branch banking; Credit unions; Performance evaluation; Methods; Manycompanies
Geographic Names: United States; US

PRINT MEDIA ID: 14736 Franklin, Diane
ARTICLE REFERENCE NUMBER:


...reassignment of loan personnel might be appropriate-for instance,
if one location has three strong loan personnel and a
nearby branch needs help with its loan performance.
    USING SPREADSHEET MODELS
    Branch level performance can be projected using spreadsheet
models. For instance, Credit Union of
America in Wichita, Kan., has two  ...t have the password.)
    The spreadsheet for new branch offices is a three-year business
forecast that facilitates making assumptions about such
variables as deposits, loans, shares, asset growth and staffing
requirements.
    "The spreadsheet makes it easy and quick to change...




 38/8,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 268)  Links
Banking Info Source
00397760  69226415 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
The credit union advocate

Mar 2001
Word Count: 2,502
Classification: 8120 (CN=Retail banking); 1210 (CN=Politics & political behavior); 9190
(CN=United States); 2110 (CN=Boards of directors); 2430 (CN=Business-Government relations)
Descriptors: Credit unions; Politics; Advocacy; Boards of trustees
Geographic Names: United States; US
PRINT MEDIA ID: 14736 Franklin, Diane
ARTICLE REFERENCE NUMBER:


...have input into new credit union law in Suriname."
    Schaefer also participated in evaluating a credit union
strengthening project in Ecuador in 1998. This
project was particularly effective, he reports, when the country hit a
severe financial crisis. "The World Council
team, led...




 38/8,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 268)  Links
Banking Info Source
00381259  50975808 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Member gazing

Mar 2000
Word Count: 1,873

Special Features: Photograph
Classification: 8120 (CN=Retail banking); 7100 (CN=Market research); 9190 (CN=United States)
Descriptors: Credit unions; Polls & surveys
Geographic Names: United States; US
PRINT MEDIA ID: 14736 Franklin, Diane
ARTICLE REFERENCE NUMBER:

...to an outside source for at least certain aspects of market
research, if not the project as a whole.
    "Credit unions may be effective in developing a survey, and we do
know a number of success stories of very...

38/8,K/6 (Item 1 from file: 485) Links
Accounting & Tax DB
00991593   Supplier Number: 690280041
Stress Testing 2004-05 Retail Organizations

Sep 2004
Geographic Names: United States; US
Descriptors: Portfolio performance; Risk management
Classification Codes: 3400 (CN=Investment analysis & personal finance ); 9190 (CN=United States
); Accounting & Tax DB_1971-2008/Sep W2
Breeden, Joseph L

Abstract:

...lots of people used the words "stress testing," but not many people
knew how to stress test portfolios. Then
came Basel II and a ready response to "Why stress test?" But more
recently, people have come to see that there
is business value in stress...

...structure of forecast models, 2. testing the impact of operational
events, or 3. testing the impact of extreme
macroeconomic environments. Creating a scenario-based forecasting
model is where retail lending diverges from
commercial lending.

38/8,K/7 (Item 2 from file: 485)  <u>Links</u>
Accounting & Tax DB
00964211  Supplier Number: 421213881
Portfolio forecasting tools: What you need to know

Oct 2003
Geographic Names: United States; US
Descriptors: Portfolio management; Forecasting; Credit management; Credit analysis; Banking industry
Classification Codes: 9190 (CN=United States ); 8100 (CN=Financial services industry ); 3200 (CN=Credit management ); Accounting & Tax DB_1971-2008/Sep W2
Breeden, Joseph L

Abstract:


...article introduces 3 areas of analysis: 1. historical, 2. baseline,
and 3. multiple-scenario. Retail loan portfolio
forecasts are a pooled analysis of some performance metric of
interest, such as attrition or prepayment,
balances or utilization, delinquency, losses, fees, up-sell or cross-
sell, recoveries, etc. The goal is to predict monthly
performance from one month to several years into the future.
Fundamental to any portfolio is an understanding
of the life cycles in any performance metric. Seasonality is the
most...

38/8,K/8 (Item 1 from file: 996)  <u>Links</u>
NewsRoom 2000-2003
0709561326  16AC1VWF
Portfolio forecasting tools: what you need to know.(Retail Risk)

RMA Journal
Wednesday , October 1, 2003
Word Count: 5,127

Company Names: PORTFOLIO; LIFECYCLES
Event Names: CORPORATE FINANCIAL DATA; CORPORATE FUNDING; CORPORATE PERFORMANCE; FORECASTS; INVESTMENT; PRODUCTIVITY; THEORETICAL ANALYSIS
Industry Names: CORPORATE; CORPORATE PERFORMANCE; CREDIT; ECONOMIC FORECAST; ECONOMIC INDICATORS; FINANCIAL SERVICES; INVESTMENT

Journal Region: USA
Journal Subject: Banking and Insurance
Breeden, Joseph L.

Text:

...lending involves some form of forecasting. For the present
discussion, we focus primarily on retail loan portfolio
forecasts. This is a pooled analysis of some performance metric of
interest, such as attrition or prepayment,
balances or utilization, delinquency, losses tees, up...months-on-
books.

The maturation process is one of the most predictable aspects of the
portfolio. When cleaned of variation in originations
quality and environmental impacts, it provides an immediate boost for
portfolio forecasting efforts.
The specific shape of the maturation curve varies across products and
demographic segments. Figures...

...corrections. This is what management is paid to do. Yet management
actions can confound any portfolio analysis.
Embedded in the portfolio performance metrics are changes in
collections policies, credit line assignment,
system outages, database changes, etc.

These effects must be identified and extracted so that the forecast
does not implicitly assume a replay of past
actions. Few organizations maintain detailed logs of...that may not be
appropriate for individual portfolios.

* Availability for near-prime, subprime, and regional portfolios
limited to just a few variables.

Industry-wide indices or forecasts are really best when integrated
with an internal forecasting methodology in order to
overcome data...generation of nonlinear statistics packages is
probably best suited to account level scoring. To be effective
in portfolio forecasting, these seemingly sophisticated techniques are
best hybridized with a more structural approach
that understands retail...

...of consumer lending.

* Not available in mass-market statistical packages.

* Technically difficult to implement.

Econometric Models
Modeling macroeconomic impacts is of great interest for portfolio
forecasting today. Although in some

texts econometric modeling is even defined to include simple
regression, here we are interested in relating macroeconomic
variables to portfolio performance. The goal is to understand and
predict the economy's impact on
the portfolio. A wide variety of models are used to create this
relationship.

Pros:

* The economy is the most important uncontrolled driver of portfolio
performance. Any model can serve as a
qualitative guide.

Cons:

* Finding a good portfolio performance measure to predict is
difficult. To get a clean signal, the many other
portfolio drivers need to be removed.

* Getting a long enough time series to model is a...

...based forecasts are clearly high value. Perhaps equally valuable is
being able to explain the factors contributing to a
forecast.

Figure 8 shows an example of a portfolio where the forecast was $500
million. This could be prediction of delinquent
receivables 12 months...

Industry Names: CORPORATE; CORPORATE PERFORMANCE; CREDIT; ECONOMIC
FORECAST; ECONOMIC INDICATORS; FINANCIAL SERVICES; INVESTMENT
Journal Region:

38/8,K/9 (Item 2 from file: 996)  Links
NewsRoom 2000-2003
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0505044221  15XL1C5W
Retail loan portfolio dynamics becoming a better vintner. (Retail Lending).

RMA Journal
Sunday , September 1, 2002
Word Count: 3,222

Company Names: IMF
Event Names: FORECASTS; GOVERNMENT; INVESTMENT; MONETARY POLICY;
POLITICAL AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS; PRODUCT LAUNCHES; PRODUCTIVITY;
THEORETICAL ANALYSIS
Geographic Names: ASIA

Industry Names: ALCOHOLIC DRINKS; CREDIT; DRINK; FINANCIAL SERVICES;
INVESTMENT; WINES
Journal Region: USA
Journal Subject: Banking and Insurance
Breeden, Joseph L.

Text:

...help ensure they do, some organizations are using new techniques
for quantifying the drivers of portfolio
performance. These new techniques analyze retail loan "vintages,"
groups of accounts originated in a given time
period.
Surprise is the enemy of...

...of the vineyard would be replaced with the reproducibility of the
brewing tank.

Measuring the impact of the environment is arguably the most
challenging of portfolio modeling tasks. The two
most common approaches are total portfolio analysis and vintage level
analysis. A few organizations go a step further to
computing maturation...

...is the simplest and most widely used. This once-standard approach
of directly comparing total portfolio performance
to macroeconomic variables by way of econometric models has been
widely discredited. Changes in segment mix, changes
in credit policies, and the maturation of the portfolio all contribute
to confound the estimation of macroeconomic...

...long-term trends are crucial for macroeconomic comparisons, none of
these approaches reproduces the environmental impacts
sufficiently to support econometric modeling.

Even going outside the portfolio to industry averages can leave
management in doubt. has the industry shift to subprime
lending...

...correlations to macroeconomic data. Industry data alone is not a
complete answer for understanding external impacts on a
portfolio.

Seasonality and Other Shocks

Portfolio analysis cannot be complete without a detailed study of
seasonality. Intuitively, it is the simplest
component...
...instability than a polynomial or moving average detrending can
correct.

The final step in understanding portfolio performance is to analyze consumer response to credit

policy changes, systems changes, and other management actions. Ideally, these  ...four years of performance data. When archiving account-level data, these limitations are natural. However, analyzing portfolio performance does not

necessarily require account-level data. All of the preceding analysis can be done...

...touching every account in the database, which is the worst-case scenario for relational database performance. For

portfolio analysis, a separate database with a time-series orientation is preferable. Recent developments suggest that this...

...the vintages in a different direction. Nonlinear partial differential equations provide a natural framework for analyzing such overlapping waves. The major components of portfolio performance (originations quality, maturation, and

environmental impacts) are extracted in a mutually independent fashion. The result...

...environment, quantification of originations quality independent of the environment, and a better measure of environmental impacts than is available from industry-wide data. Most importantly, this analysis can be performed on the

short, noisy datasets common among retail lending institutions.

Analysis of commercial loan portfolios has been revolutionized over the last decade through the introduction of sophisticated mathematical techniques. Because...

...adequate reserves are maintained and that corrective actions are taken well in advance of deteriorating conditions. Improved loss forecasting also facilitates the allocation of capital to loan portfolios  and can either free

excess capital for use elsewhere within the organization or can identify...

Geographic Names: United States--US

Descriptors: Retail banking; Optimization; Portfolio diversification; Profit maximization; Volatility; Theory

Classification Codes: 9190 (CN=United States); 8120 (CN=Retail banking); 3400 (CN=Investment analysis & personal finance)

Print Media ID: 18083

Breeden, Joseph L

Text:

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...portfolio optimization is a bad idea.4 If fact, the author's own
experience with forecasting tradable instruments is that
uniform weighting usually performed better in real life than the
"optimal" solution from portfolio theory.

The reason for the difficulty is in trying to estimate expected
return, volatility, and...

...is different. Retail loan consumers, tor the most part, do not care
what you might predict about their behavior.
Consumers know that credit scores exist to predict their behavior, but
they do not take financially
unreasonable actions to defeat those scores. Consumer balance
sheets...

...volatility. Taking the historical profitability time series and
computing the volatility does not correctly reflect future
volatility because of the impact of marketing.

Consider an auto loan portfolio that management decides to grow
dramatically. In one year, the portfolio grows 30%.
Because of...

...something else? Actually, almost all retail portfolios today use
intuition rather than optimization to guide portfolio
management. Historically, this made sense because the available models
and data were insufficient to support true
optimisation. Performance metrics have been computed by finance
departments for decades, but these are almost universally
retrospective...
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38/8,K/11 (Item 2 from file: 15) Links

02500049          228047971

Retail loan portfolio dynamics: Becoming a better vintner

Sep 2002

Geographic Names: United States; US

Abstract:

...help ensure they do, some organizations are using new techniques for quantifying the drivers of
portfolio
performance. These new techniques analyze retail loan "vintages," groups of accounts originated in
a given time
period. Credit bureau scores are the...

...to provide a visual method for adjusting vintage performance for the maturation process.
Measuring the impact of the
environment is arguably the most challenging of portfolio modeling tasks. Portfolio analysis cannot
be complete
without a detailed study of seasonality. The final step in understanding portfolio performance is to
analyze
consumer response to credit policy changes, systems changes, and other management actions. There
are numerous,
substantial benefits to be...